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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

OPTICIANS
By Appointment to H.E. Sir Roger Lumley Governor of Bombay
AWARDED GOLD MEDALS
BALIWALLA & HOMI LTD.
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'QUIT INDIA' REITERATED BY MAHATMA

"No Hasty Cry Conceived In Anger"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, July 30.

Gandhiji told a representative of the "Chronicle" that he has noticed consensus of opinion in the House of Commons that the economic development was of greater importance than the solution of political deadlock.

Gandhiji said: "It has caused me pain as also amazement that representatives of the British nation who have a long and distinguished record and a "heroic fight" for political freedom should divorce economic development of India from political subjection and give former preference over the latter".

"To me", he added, "it looks like putting the cart before the horse, and I have not yet seen any horse performing the trick of pushing the cart with its nose".

Therefore it was pleasure to Gandhiji to see two noted industrialist like J.R.D. Tata and Sir H.P. Mody summarily rejecting the idea burforth in the House of Commons, and holding out from bitter experience he supposed that economic development of India as dependent upon the solution of political deadlock, or in other words or upon a proper National Government functioning at the Centre.

Gandhiji told me that he never expected a consensus of opinion of the kind reported from Britain. He said it was a terrible pointer.

"JUIT INDIA"—NO HASTY CRY.

Close observers of Gandhiji's say that he even used strong words like "Rape of masses". It would not be economic development but exploitation and degradation. Therefore, Gandhiji in conference to-day reiterated the opinion on "quit India". He said it was no hasty cry conceived in anger. "To put the same thin in Parliamentary language" he said, "It means that India must be Governed by Indians chosen by her own people, not a coterie but a whole mass of people without distinction of race, creed or colour."

SEEING JINNAH SOON

Asked whether Gandhiji expected to meet Mr. Jinnah, Gandhiji told press representatives to-day "I expect to meet Qaid-e-Azam as soon as he wants to, of course health permitting."

Gandhiji said: Rajaji's formula was not an idle effort. It is conceived in all sincerity. It is unfortunate that criticism that has been levelled against it so far as I can see has been conceived out of prejudice or careless study of the formula."

He further said: "The Rajaji's formula is intended as help to all lovers of country. It is the best we could conceive, but it is open to amendment as it is open to rejection or acceptance.

Gandhiji told me that British Government's rejection of the offer does not affect the Rajaji's formula in anyway whatsoever. As far as he remembered Gelder did not know the proposal, and if he did, he must have got it from Rajaji, and not from him.

NAGINDAS SEEKS ELUCIDATION

Mr. Nagindas Master, Mayor of Bombay, saw Gandhiji twice yesterday, and again this afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Nagindas had long and important discussions with Gandhiji. It appears he sought elucidation on normal activities of Congress and on the August resolution. Mr. Master, it is understood, has received satisfactory replies.

Mr. Nagindas Master and Mr. Bhavanjee Arjun Khimji who came here yesterday left for Bombay this afternoon.

VISIT TO BEL-AIR SANATORIUM

As Gandhiji's stay is drawing nearer, his programme here is becoming increasingly crowded. Congress workers came from Satara and saw him yesterday. More from the same place came to see him to-day.

Patients from Bel—Air Sanatorium wanted to see Gandhiji. He motored to the place this afternoon, and returned with heaps of dahlias, chrysanthymums and flower boquets, and he was garlanded.

When press representatives met him for the second time this afternoon to get his reactions from the House of Commons debate his low working desk was seen decked with flowers brought from the Sanatorium. Large beautiful dahlias were neatly arranged in basket and placed on his desk.

INDIA MUST BE GOVERNED BY HER OWN PEOPLE

Seeds Of Another War Will Be Sown

PANCHGANI, July 30.

Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of an interview by the Associated Press to-day on the House of Commons debate with particular reference to the consensus of opinion expressed in the Commons that the economic development of India was of greater importance than the solution of the political deadlock, said:

What can happen without a National Government is not the economic development of India but its exploitation and degradation. Members of the House of Commons, not knowing the realities in India may philosophise and talk of the immediate importance of economic development. I wish they can see what is going on to-day in India. I have no shadow of doubt in my mind that the Bengal famine, as also famines in other parts of India, were men-made and not God-made. I need not impugn the honesty of the rulers who have been sent out to India from Britain.

TERRIBLE POINTER

I hold that in spite of all honesty that the British rulers can summon to their assistance, it is impossible for them to get behind the Indian skin and know the real disease. The consensus of opinion in the House of Commons, therefore, is for me a terrible pointer. It confirms me in my opinion that the 'Quit India' resolution was no hasty cry, conceived in anger. To put he same in Parliamentary language it demands that India must be now governed by Indians chosen by her own people—not a cotery but the whole mass of the people without distinction of race, creed or colour. It is unfortunate that the House of Commons has once more missed the opportunity of making the issue between the Allied Powers and the Axis Powers a real issue of Democracy versus Autocracy, or the exploitation of classes or nations by a class or a nation armed to the teeth.

"SEEDS OF ANOTHER WAR"

My offer presented that issue in the clearest possible language that I could command. It was presented on behalf of all the exploited nations and races of the earth. It is a great pity that the Lords and the Commons have turned down my offer. The Allies will have their victory, but the exploited races will not feel the glow of it. They will know that the seeds of another and deadlier war will be sown by the very victory. I ask myself the question "must rivers of blood flow for such an empty victory."

GOING BACK TO JAIL

To a reporter who asked if Mahatma Gandhi would advocate Congressmen going back to jail in view of the British Government's rejection of his proposals, Mahatma Gandhi said: "Have you ever known of any sane person without any cause going to jail, or after discharge going back to jail? But a person who holds his self-respect or his country's liberty dearer than life itself invites suffering even into death in defending either, and in that process if jail comes his way he welcomes it. The question, therefore, should be addressed to Government. "When do you propose to take back to jail those whom you have released?" I know that Government are not going to oblige you by answering your question".—A. P.

"AMERY KNOWS BETTER", SAYS MAHATMA

PANCHGANI, July 30.

"Mr. Amery knows better, but it is convenient for him to push aside my offer by saying that the formula is not even a starting point" said Mahatma Gandhi in an interview to the "News Chronicle", London, in reply to Mr. Amery's statement that Gandhiji's formula is "not even a starting point." Gandhiji added: "Had it not been a starting point there would not have been all the discussion about my formula that has taken place in the Press."—United Press.

ROMMEL DIES OF WOUNDS?

LONDON, July 29.

A French Red Cross worker quoting reports from German prisoners, said that Field Marshall Rommel died of wounds, according to an Associated Press message from Cansy in Normandy.

STOP PRESS

TURKISH SUBJECTS IN GERMANY RECALLED

ANKARA, July 30.

Editors of all Turkish newspapers have been summoned to a conference to be held in Ankara on Monday. Deputies are returning to Ankara on Tuesday for a secret meeting, and there will be an open meeting of Parliament on Wednesday. Turkish subjects in Germany have been recalled to Turkey.

YOU BE THE JURY—WITH JUDGE

RAMSHASTRI

5th WEEK CENTRAL Daily: 4 and 10 Hindi, 7 Marathi
Fri., Sat., Sun., and Holidays:
Marathi Matinees at 1

Jinnah Pooh—Poohs 'C. R.' Formula

Pakistan After Swaraj Is Putting Cart Before Horse

Jinnah Given Full Authority To Conduct Negotiations: Quaid-e-Azam To 'Receive' Mahatma In Bombay By Mid-August

LAHORE, July 30.

Mr. Rajagopalachari's formula is already a negation of and intended to torpedo the Muslim League's resolution of March, 1940, and when he says that his formula concedes all that the Muslim League had ever demanded by its resolution, it is the grossest travesty. First of all where does he find any mention of "plebiscite" of any kind in that resolution? Then why this ridiculous proposal of a plebiscite district-wise?"

Thus observed Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing the Council of the All-India Muslim League at Barkat Ali Hall this morning.

LAHORE, July 30.

Reviewing the political developments in India with particular reference to Mr. Rajagopalachari's formula Mr. Jinnah said:—"Since the release of Mr. Gandhi there has been a flood of statements, press reports and comments, and I have tried to follow all this as carefully as it is possible for me to do so, particularly with reference to what is called by Mr. Rajagopalachari his formula for the Hindu-Muslim Settlement, and for the moment I wish to deal with that matter. Burying the past and starting from that point, let us examine the position.

GANDHIJI'S LETTER FROM JAIL

On the 18th May 1944, Mr. Gandhi's letter to me from prison of May 4th 1943 was released because it was stated, "Dawn" had asked for its publication, and that the letter owing to the public that the letter should see the light of the day. Hence the release of the letter under Mr. Gandhi's instruction. In that letter Mr. Gandhi says: "I have followed the proceedings of the League as reported in the "Dawn" columns. I noted your invitation to me to write to you. Hence this letter. I welcome your invitation. I suggest our meeting face to face rather than talking through correspondence. But I am in your hands, in hope that this letter will be sent to you, and if you agree to my proposal, that the Government will let you visit me. One thing I had better mention. There seems to be an "if" about your invitation. Do you say I should write only if I have changed my heart. God alone knows men's hearts. I would like you to take me as I am."

THE "IF" STILL REMAINS.

"I knew the substance of this letter, because the Government had furnished me with it at the time and in my statement I pointed out that it was not the kind of letter that I expected from Mr. Gandhi in response to the appeal which I made in my speech in April 1943 in my presidential address to the Muslim League. It has now been fully borne out without a shadow of doubt that Mr. Gandhi understood that there was an "if" about my invitation, which was evaded, but nevertheless, as usual, the entire Congress Press accused me of having gone back on my word, and did everything in their power to misrepresent, vilify and mutilate my speech. That 'if' still remains and the letter still remains undelivered to me. While Mr. Gandhi was busy and there had been a plethora of correspondence between him, from the Aga Khan's palace at Poona, and the Viceroy, and since his release he has been well enough to see numerous prominent men from day to day and to carry on correspondence with the Viceroy and others, he has not, however, thought it proper to send me even a copy of that letter, being the addressee of the original (but thought fit to release it to the press).

ATTEMPTS TO SEE VICEROY.

"Then comes the next chapter. After all his efforts had failed to establish contact with Lord Linlithgow to negotiate with him over the head of the Muslim League completely ignoring and bypassing it, he sought an interview with Lord Wavel, his dear friend, conveying to him "ad nauseam" that he was a friend of the British Nation and a loyal son of the British Empire and that he should be allowed to meet the members of his Working Committee in prison or they should be released, and for that purpose he said: "I plead now as a free man for such permission. If you will see me before deciding, I shall gladly go wherever you want me to." This request of his was refused by the Viceroy by his letter of June 22nd. This "no" to Mr. Gandhi, it was reported, cast a gloom at Poona. But even the final effort of Mr. Gandhi through the British journalist Mr. Gelder as a go-between to link him up with Lord Wavell was a misfire.

RAJAJI ON THE SCENE.

"At this psychological moment Mr. Rajagopalachari was at Poona and suddenly I received a telegram from him on June 30th, as another go-between complaining without any reason that his letter of April 8th remained unanswered, although he knew perfectly well that it required no answer, as the answer was already given to him and threatening me that he would like to publish the formula and my rejection. He said he had sent the telegram with Mr. Gandhi's approval, and further warned me that he would like me at this juncture to reconsider my rejection. In my reply, I pointed out to him that his version that I had rejected the formula was wrong and I am glad that he does not contradict the true facts as stated by me but confirms them. The correspondence was, however, abruptly released to the press, so that I should stand on my trial before.

The bar of the public opinion of the World and of India and especially of the Mussalmans.

CONGRESS PRESS REACTIONS.

"Immediately the word had passed, and the Congress Press framed various grave charges against me, to give a few instances in some of the so called responsible newspapers:

"A irresponsible and illconsidered reply from one who claims to speak for his community is nothing short of a betrayal of his community and the country at large. It is now up to the Muslim Community to judge the offer on its merits and find the leader or leaders who will play the game." There were charges like "intoxicated with ego and vanity", "uncompromising attitude", "a block in the way of freedom of India." It was urged that Mr. Jinnah should be sacked or made to retire by Muslim India and so on and so forth. It is surprising that even Mr. Gandhi at this juncture has encouraged this propaganda both in this country and abroad by the enemies of the Muslim League by stating in his interview on July 13th, that the British Government is using me as a cloak, and that this "diabolical conspiracy to stifle India's aspirations must be broken."

ONE ESSENTIAL ISSUE.

"This is the background of the so-called negotiations for a Hindu-Muslim Settlement started by Mr. Rajagopalachari with the approval of Mr. Gandhi and from the mass of varying statements and contradictions to-day only one essential issue emerges, namely, that I am put on my trial and that I have now to defend myself. Thus the private negotiations ended. My only sin was that I requested Mr. Rajagopalachari to allow me to place his proposal before my Working Committee and that as Mr. Gandhi was no longer in prison, I requested that he should directly communicate to me whatever proposals he may choose to put forward, assuring him that I would place them before my working committee. What was the objection to such a course? I fail to appreciate the line adopted by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachari, and I am willing to face the verdict of the Muslim League and any other independent and impartial men in India or abroad.

FORM OF THE FORMULA.

"This is so far as the procedure adopted is concerned. Now we come to the form of the formula. These proposals were not open to any discussion or modification. It was on the basis of "take it or leave it." It seems that the Congress philosophy goes one better than the British Imperialism. Even the Cripps Proposals had the sanction behind them of His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's Government sent one of the members of the Cabinet all the way to India personally to approach the Congress, and the Muslim League. Not only that, Sir Stafford Cripps was closetted with the Congress Leaders and the Working Committee for more than two weeks in explaining and clarifying whatever points raised by the Congress and the Muslim League. True, there also was that fidelity, that the fundamentals of the Cripps Proposals were not open to any modification, and that was the reason why he failed. But Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachari are out-Heroding Herod.

PURE AND SIMPLE DICTATION.

"This is pure and simple dictation and not a sincere desire to negotiate. In the first place Mr. Rajagopalachari is an expelled member of the Congress, whatever individual efforts he may have made were by virtue of the approval of Mr. Gandhi to his proposals during Mr. Gandhi's incarceration. But once Mr. Gandhi is released and is a free man, it is up to Mr. Gandhi personally to deal with this grave problem of the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question and there is no need of any go-between. But Mr. Gandhi is too ill, and in his recent interview, when any question was put to him, he directed the questioner to Mr. Rajagopalachari and the Press representatives have been told that he had personally subscribed to Rajaji's offer when he was fasting in the prison camp. "It is now sixteen months old. For the rest of the offer, I must carry out the contract between Rajaji and myself. He is to bear the brunt of all criticism that might be made about that offer." It is a pity that he gave no indication of this in his famous letter dated 4th May 1943, which still remains undelivered to me, and it has not a new name now, it is not a "formula" but an "offer."

As regards Mr. Gandhi, who says he has subscribed to this offer but according to Mr. Rajagopalachari, it is a "joint contribution" and "formula" the question arises, in what capacity can Mr. Gandhi's association be urged, for he also is not even a four-anna member of the Congress. He has got so many capacities—his personal capacity, his capacity as the Dictator of the Congress, and above all, his Mahatmaic Divine Authority which is guided by his Inner Voice, and he is a Satyagrahi and the Sole Interpreter of what it means and stands for. He is not a Hindu but a "Sanatanist," and he follows Hinduism of his own. It is rather difficult to know what capacity Mr. Gandhi will use at a given time. Mr. Gandhi, I hope, will be good enough to study the constitution, rules and regulations of the All-India Muslim League and that he will understand better my position as the President of a really well-organised and democratic body, viz., the All-India Muslim League.

GANDHI'S TEARS FOR ENGLAND.

"For, I remember when Mr. Gandhi met Lord Linlithgow in September 1939, after the outbreak of the war and he broke down and tears rolled down from his eyes when he visualised the possible destruction by bombing of the Westminister Abbey and the Houses of Parliament and said: "What was the use of freedom to India if England and France were defeated?" He in a statement declared his whole-hearted and most enthusiastic support for the prosecution of the war. But hardly a week thereafter, the Congress Working Committee decided to non-co-operate if their demand for immediate independence etc., was not met, and as a first step, the Congress members of the Central Assembly were ordered to withdraw. Mr. Gandhi turned round and said they were right, he was only in a minority of one, and advised Lord Linlithgow to come to terms with the Congress approving of their decision.

WHY THIS PLEBISCITE TALK?

Now we come to the merits of the proposal. In this case we are told by Mr. Rajagopalachari to quote his own words of the series of telegrams which were released by him:

"Mr. Gandhi, though not vested with representative or special capacity in this matter, definitely approved of my proposal and authorised me to approach you on that basis. Weight of his opinion would most probably secure Congress acceptance."

Mr. Rajagopalachari in his statement of July 16th from Panchgani starts with an absolutely untrue and misleading statement. He says that "It is now two years since I started work even though I had secured Gandhiji's unqualified support to the scheme and it conceded all that the Muslim League had ever demanded in its resolution of 1940." If this is so, why not say we accept the League Resolution of 1940? His formula is a parody, a negation of and intended to torpedo the Muslim Leagues resolution of March 1940, and when he says that his formula concedes all that the Muslim League had ever demanded by its resolution it is the grossest travesty. First of all where does he find any mention of "plebiscite" of any kind in that resolution? Then why this ridiculous proposal of a plebiscite district-wise?

(Continued on page 5)

LEAGUE COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

LAHORE, July 30.

The half-yearly session of the Council of the All-India Muslim League opened in Barkat Ali Hall this morning under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Besides, the Premiers of Bengal, Sind and N. W. F P. and members of the Working Committee, representatives from all parts of the country including a large number of women were present.

Mr. Jinnah received a tremendous ovation as he arrived accompanied by his sister, Fatima Jinnah.

The proceedings commenced with the recitation from the Quran. Mr. Jinnah then rose to make his statement on Mr. Rajagopalachari's formula which was frequently punctuated with cheers. It took him full one hour to read the statement which had been approved by the Working Committee at its meeting yesterday.

After Mr. Jinnah had finished his statement, the Council adopted a resolution of condolence on the death of Maulvi Banadur Khan (Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung), President of the All-India States Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah described his death as a "terrific blow to Muslim India" and paid a tribute to his qualities.

The Council next passed unanimously a resolution moved by Maulana Karam Ali urging the Government of India to make arrangements for "Haj" pilgrimage. The resolution expressed the view that the pretexts of insecurity of the voyage were absolutely unacceptable in view of Allied victories.

"HAJ DAY"

The Council decided to observe a "Haj Day" throughout the country to voice their demand.

Syed Zakir Ali then moved the resolution recommending the collection of "Zakat" (Charity) from Muslims through the agency of the League. After a heated discussion in which Nawab Mohammed Ismail, Chaudhri Khaliquzaman, Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayauni and Maulana Karam Ali participated, the resolution was not pressed to a vote as Mr. Jinnah gave an assurance that the matter would receive the attention of the Working Committee.

The Council authorised Mr. Jinnah to fix the dates and venue of the next annual session of the All-India Muslim League and adjourned for lunch. The Council is reassembling at 5-30 p. m.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League concluded its session at eight o'clock this evening after adopting two resolutions relating to recent developments in the Punjab. The first resolution condemned the action of the Governor of the Punjab in dismissing Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan from Ministership and called upon the Government of India and the British Government to recall the Governor as "he has been guilty of abusing his extraordinary and reserve powers vested in him by the Government of India."

The second resolution endorsed the decision of the Committee of Action in expelling Malik Khizr Hyat Khan from the League.—A. P.

REDS CAPTURE HUNDREDS OF LOCALITIES

Encircled Troops West Of Brest-Litovsk Being Liquidated

MOSCOW, July 29.—To-night's Soviet "communique" says: "During July 29 north-west and west of the town of Rezkne our troops continued their offensive in the course of which they occupied more than 400 places.

West of Dvinsk our troops fought their way into two district centres and 70 other places North-east and north of Shalvi our troops occupied over 200 places West and South-west of Ukmerge our troops occupied one town and many other places, including 19 kilometres (five miles) north-east of Kaunas. The places captured included seven railway stations. West and south-west of Grodno our troops fought their way into more than 80 places, including two railway stations.

West of Brest-Litovsk our troops waged successful battles for the liquidation of the encircled enemy troops. Tightening the ring of encirclement our troops occupied a number of places. The enemy made desperate attempts to break out of the ring but was repelled suffering heavy losses in men and equipment.

South of Demblin our troops have completely cleared the east bank of the Vistula as far as the confluence with the San river and occupied more than 150 places.

North-west and west of Przemysl our troops continued their offensive and occupied more than 200 places.

South-west and south of Lvov our troops continued their offensive and captured the Szczerzec railway station and a town of the Lvov region and two district centres of the Drohobycz region, Nikolaew and Fedorow, and more than 100 other places including three railway stations.

West of Stanislavov our troops fought their way into a district centre and 20 other places.

During July 28 on all fronts 92 German tanks were disabled or destroyed and 60 enemy planes shot down in air combat or by anti-aircraft fire."

ELEYA OCCUPIED.

MOSCOW, July 30: The Soviet supplement reports that north of Shavli Soviet troops advanced 12-1/2 miles and occupied Eleya, 15 miles from Jelgava (Mitava)). West and south-west of Ukmarge the Germans concentrated large quantities of armour.

South-east of Kaunas: A big forest region was cleared of Germans. One thousand seven hundred were left dead on the battlefield.

West of Grodno Russians crossed the river Sidra after many hand-to-hand engagements Dombrova rotd junction (20 miles west of Grodno) was occupied

HEROES' OF SOVIET UNION.

LONDON, July 30: Moscow radio announced that Marshals Vassillovsky, the Red army Chief of Staff, and Rokossovsky and Koniev and Generals Bergramyan and Eremenko had been made heroes by The Soviet Union. Marshal Zhukov, Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief, had been awarded the Second Medal of the Golden Star. Gen. Cherhyskovsky had been given the same award and a bronze bust of him is to be erected in his native town.

Warsaw And Riga Bombed

The Soviet Air Communique said: "On the night of July 28 our Air Force bombed the concentrations of enemy troops at the railway junctions of Warsaw, Riga, and Mitau. At Warsaw many fires were started. Our bombers attacked Eastern Vilna and Praga railway stations, (all in Warsaw), where enemy military trains laden with equipment, munitions and other supplies were set on fire. Fires were accompanied by explosions. Two munition trains were blown up by direct hits. Several enemy military trains were smashed or damaged during raids on Riga and Mitau.

Thousands of occupants of Lvov were executed by the Germans during their occupation of the town, said a despatch from the front tonight.

3 GREAT BATTLES.

MOSCOW, July 30: Three great battles—for driving the Germans from the Baltic states, for the last approaches to East Prussia and for Warsaw—are now sweeping towards a climax.—Reuter.

'ORDER OF VICTORY'

Praesidium Awards Highest Honour To Stalin

LONDON, July 29.

THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT MARSHAL STALIN HAD BEEN AWARDED THE "ORDER OF VICTORY."

The award has been made to "outstanding services in the organisation of offensive operation of the Red Army resulting in the major defeat of the German Army and a fundamental change in the situation of the front in the struggle against German invaders in favour of the Red Army".

The award is signed by Kalinin, the Chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The 'Order of Victory' is the highest of all Soviet decorations.

JINNAH IN LAHORE TILL AUGUST 5

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, July 28: According to the present programme Mr. Jinnah is staying at Lahore till August 5.

BRITISH LAUNCH ATTACK NEAR CAUMONT

Ronesy And Percy Captured

S.H.A.E.F. July 30: It is learned here that a British attack was launched this morning in the vicinity of Caumont, preceded by a large-scale air attack.

LONDON, July 30: Reuter's Special Correspondent with British forces in Normandy states that British troops in the new attack had advanced over 1,000 yards by three o'clock this afternoon.

RONESY AND PERCY CAPTURED.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with United States Field Army headquarters, Normandy (Sunday).

Percy has been catured, and tanks are pushing south near Sourdeval le Bois, about four miles east of Cavray. American armoured columns closing in from the north and the east are now less than four miles from Brehal.

The town of Ronesy, about the centre of the Triangular Pocket, has been taken.

A LINK-UP.

S.H.A.E.F. July 30: Gen. Eisenhower's communique to-day states: "Allied forces pushing south from Coutances have linked up with our forces in Lengronne.

The whole of the road between these two towns is in our hands.

NAZIS TO SHORTEN LINE?

LONDON, July 29: The German News Agency said to-day that the Germans in Normandy "are about to withdraw the entire western wing of the invasion front to shorten the line".—Reuter.

1,000 Bomber Raid Over Nazi Targets

LONDON, July 29: More than 1,000 American heavy bombers attacked Leuna synthetic oil refinery at Merseburg and other targets in Germany today, it is disclosed tonight. Seventeen bombers and six fighters are missing. Twenty German interceptors were destroyed.

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MORE SICK DESTITUTES DIE IN HOSPITAL

CALCUTTA, July 29.—Fifteen sick destitutes died in Calcutta Hospitals on July 27 and there were 44 new admissions. Two such cases were discharged from a hospital on that day.—A. P.

S. AFRICAN ORDER FOR INDIAN JUTE GOODS

CALCUTTA, July 29: It is reported that South African Government has placed a five million sterling order with India for gunny bags, jute and hessian goods, says the July number of the bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee.—A. P.

"MOST DISGRACEFUL SLUMS IN AHMEDABAD"

Magnates Urged To Solve Pressing Housing Problem

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The third session of the Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference commenced to night at 9 p.m. at Premabhai Hall, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was in the chair. The hall was packed to its capacity by delegates and visitors Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai Shah ex-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, Arjun Lala and several other Congress workers also attended. After the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Secretary of the Conference read out his report in which he gave a complete picture of the present difficulties of tenants. There after Mr. Brelvi delivered his presidential address in Hindustani:—

Mr. Brelvi's Speech

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, in the course of his presidential address to the Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference held on Saturday said:

Housing, like food and clothing is one of the primary needs of human beings, and that Government alone can be described as a good Government which sees to it that these needs, not of a small section of citizens, but of every citizen, are fully satisfied. How many Governments in the world satisfy this test? The majority of the people of India, it is notorious, are the least fed, the most insufficiently clad and the worst housed people on earth. It is not necessary for our present purpose to dwell on the causes of this deplorable state of things. Conditions created by the war have, however, brought into prominent relief this stark reality about our country. We have heard recently a great deal about the 10,000-Crore Plan for India. Whether and when this Plan will be carried out remains to be seen. But there is no doubt that, after the war, there will be great industrial activity in our country. Let us, however, pray that this industrial development will not be of the kind with which we have been familiar hitherto namely, a development that has not merely made the rich richer and poor poorer but, so far as housing is concerned, has also been accompanied by the creation of slums and 'busties' which are a disgrace to our industrial cities.

Ahmedabad, the second largest city and the second industrial centre in our province, has had its share of slums of the most disgraceful kind. Not many years ago I visited these slums for the first time, and I still recollect with horror the inhuman condition in which many of the textile workers were then made to live. In some places these unfortunate people had virtually to live underground and one had to bend down most uncomfortably in order to enter these hovels. I hope these hovels no longer exist. There has, indeed, been some improvement. The Municipality has built a number of model houses. Some of the millowners have realised their duty to their employees, and have built chawls for them. Nevertheless slums continue to be a blot on the escutcheon of Ahmedabad. Here is what the Rent Committee appointed by the Congress Ministry in 1938, said in its report: "The conditions of housing also have a sad tale to tell. Although much improvement has taken place in recent years, much still remains to be done. Hovels constructed of corrugated sheets, not fit even to be a granary, are freely used for human habitation. The scarcity of houses has tempted property-owners to partition existing tenements into larger numbers with little attention to sanitary principles."

The above was written a little before the present war began. The war has put a stop to all building activity for civilian purposes. There has been no improvement in the situation. On the contrary the situation has worsened. The city has witnessed a phenomenal increase in its population during the last seventy years. The population was 1,25,706 in 1872. It is now estimated to be not less than 7 lakhs. Thus within 70 years the population has increased by 600 per cent. But while the population has increased at a phenomenal rate, the housing accommodation has not increased at the same rate. When the Rent Committee reported in 1939 a shortage of accommodation for more than 25,000 persons, the population was about 5 lakhs. Since then the population has increased by over two lakhs and there has been no building activity in the meanwhile. Extreme insufficiency of housing accommodation, the disparity between such accommodation and the increase in the population and the resulting overcrowding can thus be better imagined than described.

RENT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

As one of the remedial measures the Rent Enquiry Committee recommended restriction on rents of tenements with rents of Rs. 50/- and below. It, however, realised that a lasting solution of the problem of rent as also of overcrowding was attainable only through a well-conceived 10-year housing programme for supply of cheap and small tenements, housing being regarded as a "public service." The Committee considered it desirable that construction of one-room tenements should be discouraged. This was a very important recommendation which was endorsed by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which regarded a two-room tenement with proper provision for a kitchen, a loft and bathing place as the minimum requirement of a family. If this recommendation is enforced, many of the evils associated with slum life will disappear.

The Textile Labour Inquiry Committee supported the recommendation of the Rent Committee that Government should convene, as early as possible in various centres, Conferences of all the parties interested in the provision of housing for examining the requirements, and for drawing up plans for the construction of houses and for meeting of the cost of schemes.

Except in regard to control of rent, Government has taken no action on the constructive recommendations of the Rent Enquiry Committee and the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. But there is no reason why there should be any hesitation on the part of the Government to convene Conferences, in the various centres, for drawing up housing plans for the post-war period.

The improved war situation justifies a gradual relaxation of the restrictions on the building of houses by private individuals. Government should give serious consideration to this question and permit the resumption of private building without undue delay. The Municipality should also be given facilities for building houses.

The conditions created by the war have given opportunity to many persons in our country to acquire wealth beyond the dream of avarice. Ahmedabad has had a greater share of this wealth than, perhaps, any other city in India. And yet one cannot forget that the whole country is in the grip of profiteers and organizers of black markets, with the result that millions of our fellow countrymen—men, women, and children—cannot get enough to eat and to clothe themselves with and many of them like the hapless tenants of Ahmedabad find the problem of housing a perpetual worry to themselves. Not a few of these profiteers and organisers of black markets and callous landlords are prominent figures in the business world and public life of the cities and towns to which they belong, and are respected members of society. Does not all this demand that we turn the searchlight inwards and ask ourselves whether our moral values continue to be sound and whether we do not need to develop a keener sense of responsibility to our fellow-human beings? Conferences like the one you have organized are necessary to help most of us in turning the searchlight inwards and asking ourselves these questions. I thank you for having asked me to preside over this Conference.

INDORE COUNCIL ELECTIONS

(From A Correspondent)

INDORE, July 28.

General elections to the Indore Legislative Council have begun. The Indore State Praja Mandal, inspite of its declared illegality and restrictions on public meetings, processions and press, has set up its 18 candidates, out of 19 seats, nominations for which have been filed till now. Of these 18 seats, three Praja Mandal candidates from graduates, Trade and Commerce and Depalpur Rural Constituencies have been returned unopposed, thus bringing the first victory to the Praja Mandal.

Two candidates of Jagirdar Mandal and one of the Millowners' Association have also been returned unopposed from Jagirdar and Textile Industry Constituencies.

Elections to the rest 13 seats and other seats are to take place in the next month.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL MEETS

NEW DELHI, July 29: The National Defence Council met again at the Viceroy's House, says a Press Communique. H. E. the Viceroy presided. Gen. Sir George Giffard made a statement on the fighting in Burma and Assam.

The Council also discussed a memorandum on a number of recommendations made by certain members of the National Defence Council who visited the Middle East, Persia and Iraq in April last.

The present session then ended and the Council adjourned.—A. P.

HINDUSTHAN GENERAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Head Office—CALCUTTA)

The Society has commenced underwriting

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT

and other Class of Business

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 33,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD Mr. N. R. SARKER

DIRECTORS ON THE BOARD FROM BOMBAY
Mr. M. L. DAHANUKAR,
Mr. M. L. AMERSEY

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S. C. MAJUMDAR, RESIDENT SECRETARY,
Bombay Area Office,
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort.

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1934-44—10 short years in which WARDEN has established a proud record and earned an honoured place amongst the foremost companies.

The 1943 figures are a staggering, unbeatable record of progress and growth. This remarkable increase in business is secured by a reduction of expense ratio by 7% which now stands at as low as 22% thus speaking of the Company's conservative and economic management. The lapse ratio also is heavily reduced and it stands at 8% which is among the lowest in India.

Figures as on 31-12-1943		Increase over Previous year's figures.
New Business	63,00,000	137 per cent.
Assets	36,00,000	40 "
Life Fund	22,50,000	71 "
Income (Life)	10,00,000	52 "
Income (General)	7,50,000	80 "
General Fund & Reserve	2,60,000	200 "

We are proud of our record, but proud as we are, we are too busy looking ahead to rest on past laurels. In this aggressive, yet conservative Company, future opportunity is more important than past records

If you feel as we do—that it is the years to come that count, if you like a company with a concrete, practical plan for its future development, and if you enjoy working in an atmosphere of accomplishment, then you will like this **GREAT COMPANY, NATIONALLY KNOWN FOR STRENGTH AND GROWTH.**

LIFE-FIRE-ACCIDENT

Chairman:
Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Baronet.

Managing Director
S. H. Thaker.

THE WARDEN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

WARDEN HOUSE, SIR PHIROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

W. 26.

(A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Travancore and a copy so filed has been delivered to the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies Madras and Bombay).

The subscription list will open at 10 A. M. on 3rd August 1944 and will close as soon as it is estimated that the shares offered for public subscription have been applied for, but not earlier than 7th August 1944.

Consent of the Travancore Government and the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under the Defence of Travancore Rule 94 B and Defence of India Rule 94 A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving their consent, the Government of Travancore or Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any statement made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE CENTRAL TIMBER CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Travancore Companies Act, IX of 1114—WITH LIABILITY OF MEMBERS LIMITED BY SHARES).

Date of Incorporation 14th July 1944
Register Number 51

AUTHORISED CAPITAL

Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 80,000 Preference shares of Rs. 10/- each
and 1,70,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each
PRESENT ISSUE:— Rs. 2,00,000/-
Divided into 20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—
ON APPLICATION Rs. 5/- per share
ON ALLOTMENT Rs. 5/- per share

The Directors and their friends will be taking 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and the balance Ordinary shares are available for public subscription.

DIRECTORS:

1. Messrs. JOSE A. KALLIVAYALIL, Planter, Palai. Director: The Be Be Rubber Estates Ltd., Director: The South India Tea Co., Ltd., Director: The Cochin Plantations Ltd., Director: The Travancore Wood & Metal Works Ltd., Etc., Etc.
2. P. A. K. THARAKAN, Landlord, Shertallai. Director: The Be Be Rubber Estates Ltd., Director: The Peermade Plantations Ltd. Director: The Cape Canning & Cold Storage Ltd., Director: The Cochin Plantations Ltd.
3. MOHAMED JAFFER HASSAN SAIT, Raheem Bungalow, Beach Road, Alleppey. Director: The Be Be Rubber Estates Ltd., Director: The Indo Mercantile Bank Ltd., Cochin, Director: The Punalur Rubber and Tea Estates Ltd.
4. POTHEN GEORGE, Landlord, Plammoottil House, Paliakara, Thiruvella. Director: The Be Be Rubber Estates Ltd., Director: The Cochin Plantations Ltd.
5. T. K. ALEXANDER, Planter, Punalur. Director: The Be Be Rubber Estates Ltd., Director: The United Agencies Ltd., Director: The Investment Corporation Ltd., Director: The Kerala Investors Ltd., Director: The Portland Rubber Estates Ltd., Director: The Cochin Plantations Ltd.

BANKERS:

1. The Travancore Forward Bank Ltd., Kottayam
2. The Thomcos Bank Ltd., Alleppey.
3. The Indian Bank Ltd., Quilon

BROKERS FOR BOMBAY.

1. P. R. Subramanyam, M.A., Stock, Share and Finance Broker, 61, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BROKERS FOR MADRAS

2. Messrs. Ramlal & Co., Stock & Share Brokers, Indian Bank Buildings, Post Box No. 173, Madras.

BROKERS & UNDERWRITERS

3. Messrs. Raman & Co., Share Brokers, Beach Road, Alleppey.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The United Agencies Ltd., Punalur, Travancore.

LEGAL ADVISERS

1. Messrs. V. J. Joseph & Markos, Lawyers, Kottayam.
2. Mr. K. Parthasarathy, B. A. and B. L., Advocate, Srikrishna Gardens, Alleppey.

REGISTERED OFFICE
Punalur, Travancore.

AUDITORS:

1. P. R. Hariharan, Esq., G.D.A., R.A., Registered Accountant, Narasimharajamohalla, Mysore.
2. C. Philipose Esq., B.Com., Certified Auditor, Thiruvella.

OBJECTS.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on all or any of the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association (a true copy of which, with the names of the signatories is annexed hereto and forms part of this Prospectus) and in particular to acquire the buildings, machinery, equipment, accessories and stock-in-trade of the Sree Krishna Timber Works and Saw Mills in Quilon and to carry on the business of timber-sawing, cabinet-making, manufacturing of slate frames, Photo Frames, Wooden Toys, Door and window Frames and other Allied wood industries and also to deal largely as wholesale timber dealers.

It will not be out of place to mention here the enormous demand existing at present for timber and wooden articles of various descriptions. The present conditions of demand will continue indefinitely during post-war period also because of the scarcity of timber resulting on account of the present large scale exploitation to meet war demands. To gain a more lucid and clear idea of the place and status of timber during the post-war period and the post-war possibilities of wooden industries, it is worthwhile to look at the enormous building programmes now suspended all over India because of the restrictions imposed upon the import of other essential Building materials and the control placed on the distribution of available stock.

THE FACTORY, PLANT & MACHINERY

The Sree Krishna Timber Works and Saw Mills is situated in Quilon, the biggest timber market in Travancore. The Factory is situated in a spacious compound in the northern portion of Quilon facing the lake. The excellent situation has given numerous advantages to the business of the concern. Logs coming from various parts of the forests are floated through the lake to the premises of the Saw Mills by water, the cheapest means of communication. It is also worth mentioning that Quilon is connected to the harbour port of Cochin by water communication through the lakes in Travancore. This provides very cheap transport of timber and manufactured goods for shipment to the outside market. It may also be noted that Quilon is an important Railway Station on South Indian Railway and from time immemorial Quilon formed the supply base of timber to all the Tamil Districts in Madras Presidency, which supply is made by Rail from Quilon; and as such Quilon has the double advantage for Rail and water transport.

In regard to the proximity to source of supply of timber, Quilon is excellently placed. Many of the timber depots of the Government of Travancore are within 30 Miles radius of Quilon by rail, water or road, which advantage has made Quilon the biggest timber market in the State.

The Factory is equipped with all modern arrangements for sawing and some allied wood industries. It contains about 26 circular saws with tables and allied machinery like planing machines, cross-cut tables, etc. It also contains a complete equipment for the manufacture of Slate Frames and Packing Cases. The entire Factory and machinery has been valued at Rs. 88,400/- by the well-known Chartered Engineer Mr. Mathew Philip, B.A., A.M.I.E., but Mr. T. K. Alexander was able to take the agreement of sale from the Vendors for a sum of Rs. 70,000/-, at which price he is passing on his rights to the Company without taking any margin of profit. The report is available for inspection at the Registered Office.

PROSPECTS

The Company now formed proposes to run two departments, viz., the Industrial Section and the Trading Section. The profit estimated, taking present production as basis, is as follows:—

The Factory is capable of producing 1½ lakhs dozens of Slate Clutch Frames in a year of 300 working days. The cost of producing 1 dozen Clutch Frames is around, on a F.O.R. or F.O.B. basis, Re. 1/- to Rs. 1/2/-. It can be safely estimated that a profit of 4 annas per dozen can be realised which would give a nett yield of Rs. 37,500/- per annum.

Another important work the Factory handles at the moment is the production of packing cases. The average production per day is about 200 cases and the margin on that is about 4 annas to 6 annas per case according to specification of orders. Estimating an average production of 200 cases per day, the profit per day should be Rs. 50/- and Rs. 15,000/- for a year of 300 working days.

The Factory also handles large scale production of battens for Tea chests and it can produce about 15,000 numbers battens per day. The average margin left should be about Rs. 1/8/- on 1,000 battens with the result the daily profit from the account should be about Rs. 25/- per day and Rs. 7,500/- for a year of 300 working days.

The profit from the Industrial Section with its present equipments works out to Rs. 60,000/-. It may also be noted that the production figures are calculated on a very conservative estimate of single shift working of 300 days in the year. Actually it should be much more when more shifts are resorted to.

THE TRADING SECTION

The Company proposes to do wholesale and retail trading in timber. The turn-over expected is about 40,000 cft. per year and at 4 annas margin nett (the present rate of margin is very much higher) the profit from Trading Section should be around Rs. 10,000/- nett.

The Industrial Section as equipped at present and the Trading Section as detailed above should give a nett yield of Rs. 70,000/- per annum which works out to 35% on the capital outlay. The Company proposes to take over about 12,000 c.ft. of logs and 5,000 c.ft. of sawn sizes from the Vendors and the price fixed ensures a decent margin of profit and that itself should enable the payment of a fair dividend very soon.

The Capital appropriation will be as follows:—

	Rs.
Consideration to Vendors for Factory, Buildings and Equipments	70,000
Do. Do. for stock	70,000
Underwriting commission, Brokerage and preliminary expenses	13,000
Conveyance and legal charges	5,000
Working Capital	42,000
Total	2,00,000

PAYMENT TO VENDORS

By an Agreement dated 4th April 1944 made between Rao Bahadur O.A.P.R.M. Arunachalam Chettiar, Partner, The Sree Krishna Timber Works and Saw Mills, the Vendors and Mr. T. K. Alexander, the former has agreed to sell and the latter agreed to purchase all the buildings, machinery and fixtures for a consideration of Rs. 70,000/- and the rights of the latter have been transferred to the Company for the same consideration. The stock-in-trade is also agreed to be handed over on a separate valuation of timber logs and sizes, which figure total will come to about Rs. 70,000/-. The entire consideration is payable in cash. No payment is made for any goodwill.

SHARES & VOTING

The Preference Shares in the Nominal Capital of the Company confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential Dividend of 6½% per annum free of Travancore Income-Tax and the right in the event of winding up, liquidation or amalgamation with any other Company to preferential repayment of Paid-up Capital and all arrears of Dividend, if any, whether declared or not, but not to participation in further profits or assets of the Company. No restrictions have been imposed upon the members in respect of the right to transfer shares except such as are provided in Table A of the first schedule to the Travancore Companies Act, IX of 1114.

Every shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on a show of hands and one vote for every share held by him in the event of a poll.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

The Managing Agents will meet all the Preliminary Expenses of the Company, exclusive of course of Underwriting Commission and Brokerage, Advertisement cost and Conveyance (including legal charges) and the Company will pay a lump sum of Rs. 5,000/- to the Managing Agents for such prelliminary expenses.

No other amount has been or is intended to be paid to anybody for promoting the Company or in the way of goodwill.

Minimum Subscription Rs. 2,00,000

DIRECTORS.

The qualification of a Director other than the Ex-Officio Director shall be the holding in his own right of shares whether Preference or Ordinary of the aggregate nominal value of not less than Rs. 2,500/-. Every Director shall be entitled to a sitting fee of not exceeding Rs. 50/- for every meeting of the Board of Directors or committee of the Board attended by him in addition to the reasonable travelling and other expenses incurred by him for such attendance or in connection with the work of the Company.

EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR

The Managing Agents shall be entitled to appoint any one person whether holding qualification shares or not as Ex-Officio Director, who shall have the same powers and be entitled to the same remuneration as other Directors, but shall not be liable to retirement by rotation or to removal by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company. Mr. T. K. Alexander is the Ex-Officio Director nominated by the Managing Agents.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

None of the Directors is interested in the promotion of or in the property proposed to be acquired by the Company, except that the said Ex-Officio Director, Mr. T. K. Alexander is the Governing Director of the Managing Agents. No amount is payable to any promoter.

MANAGEMENT

Subject to the control and supervision of the Board of Directors, the management of the affairs of the Company will be in the hands of the United Agencies Ltd., Punalur, Travancore, who are appointed under the Articles as Managing Agents for a period of 10 years. The Company will enter into a Managing Agency Agreement, with the said United Agencies Ltd., in terms of the Draft Agreement which, for purposes of identification, has been subscribed by Messrs. V. J. Joseph & Markos, Lawyers, Kottayam. The remuneration of the Managing Agents shall be:—

1. From the date of Incorporation of the Company an Office allowance of a sum calculated at the rate of Rs. 100/- per every lakh of Rupees paid up capital of the Company subject to a minimum of Rs. 300/- per mensem.

2. A remuneration equivalent to 7 1/2 per cent of the nett annual profits of the Company in such years as the Company is in a position to declare and pay a dividend of at least six per cent per annum on Ordinary Shares. Nett profits shall have the meaning given in Section 106 (3) of the Travancore Companies Act, IX of 1114.

The above-mentioned Office Allowance of Rs. 300/- per mensem payable to the Managing Agents shall be exclusive of all salaries, wages of the staff, workmen or other employees engaged for the Company's business and all remuneration and wages which shall be payable to Solicitors, Accountants, Auditors, Bankers, Engineers, Experts, Commission Agents, Dealers, Brokers, or Official servants or workmen who may be employed by the Managing Agents on behalf of the Company.

UNDERWRITING & BROKERAGE

Messrs. Raman & Co., Share Brokers, Beach Road, Alleppey, have underwritten the entire issue on a commission of 4 per cent of the nominal value of the shares. The Underwriters further agree to pay a refund of 1 per cent on allotments made on applications received from certified brokers. The Directors are of opinion that the resources of the underwriters are sufficient to discharge their underwriting obligations.

PARTICULARS OF AGREEMENTS.

1. Agreement dated 4th April 1944 between the Vendors and Mr. T. K. Alexander.
2. Underwriting Letter from Messrs. Raman & Co., Share Brokers, Beach Road, Alleppey.
3. Agreement regarding Preliminary Expenses.
4. Draft Managing Agency Agreement referred to above.

Originals or copies of the agreements above referred to and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company defining the constitution of the Company. The Travancore Companies Act, IX of 1114 including Table A are available for inspection respectively at the Registered Office of the Company at Punalur, the Office of Messrs. Raman & Co., Share Brokers, Beach Road, Alleppey, Mr. P. R. Subramanyam, member, Bombay Stock Exchange, 61, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay and at the office of Messrs. Ramlal & Co., Stock & Share Brokers, Indian Bank Buildings, Post Box No. 173, Madras. The Company has not established any place of business in British India.

GENERAL

Applications for shares are to be made in the form attached hereto and forwarded with a remittance of the amount in full to the Company's said Underwriters or Brokers or to the Registered Office of the Company or to the Company's Bankers.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any application without assigning reasons therefor. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the surplus amount paid on application will be credited towards amount payable on allotment and any further surplus remaining thereafter will be refunded to the applicant from the Registered Office of the Company.

Copies of the Prospectus and application forms can be had from the Registered Office, the Brokers and Bankers of the Company.

Dated the 27th day of July, 1944.

1. (Sd.) Jose A. Kallivayalil,
2. (Sd.) P. A. K. Tharakan.
3. (Sd.) Mohamed Jaffer Hassan Sait.
4. (Sd.) Pothen George,
5. (Sd.) T. K. Alexander.

Directors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ORDINARY SHARES

THE CENTRAL TIMBER CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore)

Managing Agents:—
THE UNITED AGENCIES LTD., REGISTERED OFFICE:—PUNALUR
PUNALUR
Tel. Address:—"PRODUCE".
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000/-

Divided into 80,000 Preference shares of Rs. 10/- each.
& 1,70,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.
PRESENT ISSUE ..... Rs. 2,00,000/-

Divided into 20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 5/- on Application & Rs. 5/- on Allotment.

To
THE CENTRAL TIMBER CORPORATION LTD.,
PUNALUR.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to yourselves/Bankers/Brokers, by Cheque/D./D./Cash/Hundi the sum of Rs. .....only being a deposit of Rs. 5/- per share on.....Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, which I/we hereby apply for, I/we request that you will allot to me/us such shares, upon the terms of Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Prospectus of the Company.

I/we hereby undertake to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me/us and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company, in respect of the shares allotted to me/us.

Yours faithfully,

Signature of Applicant .....

Name in full (In BLOCK LETTERS) .....

(State whether Mr. Mrs. or Miss and title if any)

Occupation .....
Address .....
Date .....

THE CENTRAL TIMBER CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore)

No..... Registered Office:—PUNALUR

RECEIVED this, the .....day of 1944
from .....
the sum of Rs. .....being the deposit
of Rs. 5/- per share on ..... Ordinary Shares applied for in the Company.

Rs. _____

For THE CENTRAL TIMBER CORPORATION, LTD.,
For THE UNITED AGENCIES LTD.,

This receipt is to be preserved by the applicant for exchange of the certificate in due course.

GOVERNING DIRECTOR, MANAGING AGENTS.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 18 April, 2017

NEXT FRIDAY!

—A VIVID SOVIET DOCUMENTARY FILM OF HEROIC FIGHT OF UKRAINIANS

ASIA FILMS OF CHINA
Proudly Presents

UKRAINE IN FLAMES
(with Hindustani Commentary)
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY AT

MINERVA

GOLDEN JUBILEE
50th WEEK
PRAKASH'S

RAM RAJYA
All COLOURED
(Hindi) Copy
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 (Hindi)
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SUPER
"EVERGREEN" RELEASE

18th WEEK OF GLORY
RAJKAMAL'S &
V. SHANTARAM'S

MALI
(Hindustani & Marathi)
HINDI: 4, 7. MARATHI: 10 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
NOVELTY

47th WEEK!
RAJKAMAL'S &
V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA
Starring: JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. 1-15 p.m.
SWASTIK

STARTS TO-DAY
Morn. 10 to 12 & 3 to 6 Even.
Tribute to the land of his birth
GUJERAT
KRISHNA BHAKTA
BODANA
Presenting
3 NEW FACES
MASTER VASANT AMRIT,
RANI PREMLATA, RANJIT
KUMARI. YOUR FAVOURITES
SHEIKH MUKHTAR, GOPE, etc.
Producer-Director:
J. B. H. WADIA
Associate Producer
HILLA WADIA
KRISHNA
Daily 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun., Holidays 1 p.m.

LAXMI'S GLORIOUS SPECTACLE
12th CROWDED WEEK
K A D A M B A R I
SHANTA APTE VANMALA PAHARI.
ROXY
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
Advance Booking
9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6.

Director JAYANT DESAI'S
MANORAMA
LEELA CHITNIS, ISHWARLAL, CHARLIE
8th HOUSEFUL WEEK
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Advance Booking 10 to 12 and 3 to 6 p.m.

ECONOMICS
A General Text Book for Students by Fredric Benham in demy 8vo cloth 481 P.P. s.10/-
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From all Booksellers or
A. H. WHEELER & CO. BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Agents for Sir ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.
(1)

GALA OPENING ON FRIDAY, 4th August.
HILARITY PACKED
Musicomedy
★
Producer-Director KARDAR'S
"SANJOG"
Starring: CHARLIE Mehtab, Ullhas, A. Shah, Anwar.
Music: NAUSHAD
WASTI
★
From FRIDAY, 4th August at
IMPERIAL
Advance Booking:
Between 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
(A Kapurchand & Co. Release)

LAST FOUR DAYS
MINERVA'S Immortal Hit
PUKAR
Direction: SOHRAB MODI
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Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

12th WEEK IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Special Zenana show on Thu. at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY RESPECTS
Ma-Bap
SUNRISE Picture
Directed by: V. M. VYAS
Story by: M. DAVE
Featuring 10 STARS
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
KAMAL (Kasturba Rd.)
Friday, Sunday Matinee 1-30
Plans Open 10 to 12 & 3 to 6

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor

Gala Premiere At REGAL on Aug. 3, 8-15 p.m. in aid of CHARITY
Rates for Premiere Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2.
REGAL DAILY AT 4. 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Tel. 35017
"Jungle Princess"
(BRAND NEW COPY)
Dorothy Lamour—Ray Milland—Akim Tamiroff—Lynne Overman

...AND NOW ALL THE WISE PICTURE-GOERS ARE BUSY APPLAUDING THE WISE-CRACKS
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RANJIT'S
PAGLI DUNIYA
MUMTAZ SHANTI, MOTILAL, SHEIKH MUKHTAR, KANAIYALAL, ASHRAF KHAN & KESHRI.

Director: ASPI
Supreme Release
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 11, 2000.
Muslim: Shaban 10, 1363.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 1, 1313.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 8-14 p.m.
Hightide: 9-50, 21-00.
Lowtide 2-44, 15-38.
Municipal Corporation at 1-30 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

HINDUSTAN MERCANTILE BANK: Branch for Bombay at Stock Exchange Trading Hall, to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m., by Sir Chunilal B. Mehta.

DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS ADVISORY BOARD: The following award of the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community, for one year ending 31st March 1945.

16 Scholarships for College coursee of the value of Rs. 146 per month and eight for School courses of the value Rs. 34 per month totalling Rs. 180 per month have been awarded to women.

29 Scholarships for College courses of the value of Rs. 284 per month, seven for Technical courses of the value of Rs. 70 per month and 13 for High School courses of the value of Rs. 53 per month totalling Rs. 407 per month have been given to men. In all 73 Scholarships of Rs. 587 per month have been given.

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT GENERAL KNOWLEDGE EVENING: Youths will speak on interesting subjects relating to general knowledge at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, to-day, (Monday), at 6-15 p.m.

JHUNJHUNU INCIDENT.

Mr. Narayanlal Pitti, President, Marwari Sammelan writes:—On behalf of my Committee, I respectfully lodge emphatic protest against policy exemplified in recent searches, at Jhunjhunu and Navalgarh conducted by Textile Department. Reports show Jhunjhunu incident at residence of Seth Ishwardas Mody most annoying and merits condemnation and has aroused widespread resentment and alarm among Marwadis of Bombay. Earnestly and respectfully appeal to His Highness to institute appropriate inquiries with the view to punishment of persons responsible for above actions and preventing repetition of similar action in future.

H.M.I. Dockyards Workers Dispute

The authorities of H.M.I. dockyards have officially announced the following terms for settlement of the present dispute in the docks:

(1) That the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has agreed to release all the Managing Committee members and other leaders of the Dockyards Workers' Union as soon as all the workers resume work.

The released persons shall be given back their former jobs.

(2) All the discharged workers shall be taken back and given their former jobs as soon as work is resumed.

(3) Overtime work shall be distributed evenly by rotation among all workers as far as possible.

Notices to this effect have been put up outside the docks.

Purse To Mr. E. K. Cama

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Cama Purse Presentation Committee, Hindustan Construction Ltd., Broadfoot Road, Kirkee P.O., Poona, writes to say the original date fixed for the presentation of the purse to Mr. E. K. Cama was too short a notice for response to reach them from admirers from the very ends of the earth, particularly when it is a question of a purse to be presented to a world celebrity like Mr. E. K. Cama, the Prince of blood donors, who has put India on the world map by his global achievement of 126 transfusions involving 44080 cc or 79 pints of blood. Further date will be announced immediately the Committee feel they could safely do so. Meantime remittances may kindly be made as usual to me."

COMMUNAL STORES PAPER REQUIREMENTS

In view of the Paper Control Order restricting the use and supply of papers the Communal Ration Stores Association request all communal stores of city and suburbs to furnish particulars of their requirements of papers for cash memo "E" Register Form and other statements to the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Association at Darya Building, (3rd floor), 375 Hornby Road, Fort, to enable it to arrange for the requisite quota of papers with the rationing authorities. Each Store is requested to submit its requirements of papers on its average monthly use. They are also requested to forward if convenient, samples of cash memo and other forms alongwith details of their requirements.

Chimanlal Criticises Rajaji's Proposal

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has issued the following statement:—

"Mr. Rajagopalachariar in addressing the students of the Madras Presidency College has appealed to the magnanimity of Britain to grant to India what is India's by right, viz. independence.

"He argued that if Britain had conceded the Indian demand when the war outlook was bad and England needed all the support that India could give, it would have appeared that England was giving India independence in order to get an advanage but that now that the war situation has much improved and it looked certain that Britain would win the war, if Britain conceded independence to India, it would reflect great glory on Britain because she would be doing so not to gain any advantage for herself.

"Mr. Rajagopalachariar further said that Gandhi was willing that the Indian National Government should co-operate with Britain in the war effort against Japan, i.e., the great apostle of non-violence who advised England not to resist Hitler and allow her women and children to be killed, is now prepared that the Indian National Government should use the deadliest weapons of violence against Japan.

'OTHER SIDE OF SHIELD'

"Let us look at the other side of the shield. When the war situation was gloomy and Britain needed all the assistance that India could give, the Congress leaders not only declined to give such assistance but by abandoning posts of responsibility that they held, by starting non-co-operation and by passing the 'Quit India' resolution with the results that followed, seriously affected the war effort. Now that inspite of all their obstruction, the war situation has marvellously altered in favour of Britain, the Congress leaders now beg Britain to show magnanimity and confer on India independence which is hers, so that greater glory may be shed on Britain. This unvarnished statement of the position shows how unbecoming the appeal of Rajagopalachariar to the magnanimity of Britain is.

DEAL TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

"The attitude of the Congress leaders towards the Muslim League is on a parallel with that adopted towards Britain. In the beginning when the Muslim League had not consolidated and had not acquired power, Congress leaders refused to acknowledge that there was any communal question and said that if there was, it could be settled after India got independence. When Congress Governments came into power, they enacted a travesty of Muslim representation in the Ministry at least in Bombay. They got one Mahomedan to sign the Congress creed one day and made him a Minister the next day, when that person had not the confidence of the Muslim League members of the Assembly. It is common knowledge how unceremoniously the Congress Ministry in Bombay turned down the request of the Muslims that the immovable properties owned by their charitable trusts should be exempted from the Urban Property Tax, in Madras, Mr. Rajagopalachariar is said to have acted sternly against those who were resisting his move for the compulsory instruction of the Hindi language in the curricula of primary schools. If the Congress had either by forming Composite Ministries or in other ways conciliated the Muslims, the cry of Pakistan would never have arisen. Mr. Gandhi at one time said that Pakistan was sinful and the All-India Congress Committee as late as May, 1942, passed a resolution strongly disapproving of giving liberty to any component part of the Indian Union or Federation to secede from such Union. Now that the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah have gathered strength and have become powerful Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Gandhi make an abject surrender and agree to a course which many thoughtful persons in the country believe to be suicidal to the interests of the country as well as those of Muslims themselves."

Rajaji Welcomes Support From Maharashtra

MADRAS, July 28.

"I am very glad that Sir Walter Layton has, from the point of view of economic planning, given a good lead on the Indian issue and has stated definitely that it is essential that fresh efforts should be made to settle her political future now. I hope that it will have some weight with the House of Common's in the debate today", said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in an interview today.

Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to the support given by the Maharashtra Congress workers and said. "It is very good that the Maharashtra Congress workers have expressed their full approval to the proposals made by Gandhiji regarding the communal problem and the political deadlock, through Mr. Deshpande, their Provincial Congress Secretary.

I have no doubt that Maharashtra opinion will have great weight with the rest of India. The problems of the Punjab and Bengal make it very difficult for the nationalists in these area coming to wise decisions. They should remember that they are now under the very difficulties which they Associated with the proposals for self-determination.

The present proposals far from worsening, will ease the problems which now contribute to make the Ministries in those provinces unstable, weak and vulnerable and the plaything of the agents of British authority".

"ASKING FOR MAN IN THE MOON"!

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, July 28.

Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, M.L.A., President All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha and President Andhra Mahasabha, has issued a statement in the course of which he says the Lords' debate has come and gone it has sprung no new surprise. The Lords are more conservative than even the conservatives of the Commons. The debate must have come as a shock to all those wishful thinkers who thought that after the recent interviews given by Mahatma Gandhi the apple would drop into India's lap, but alas, the transfer of power by Britain to representative India is something like asking for the man in the moon.

J. J. Singh On Mahatma's Proposals

NEW YORK, July 28: "Mahatma Gandhi by making far-reaching conciliatory proposals has virtually removed all obstacles to the solving of the political deadlock in India", Sardar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America stated today (Thursday). Declaring that Gandhiji showed "bold imagination" in his offer to the Moslems, Singh declared "The British should grasp this opportunity of rallying the masses of India behind the war effort. If this opportunity is lost, bitterness and distrust will be intensified with serious consequences in Asia."—Reuter.

Support To Gandhiji's Proposals

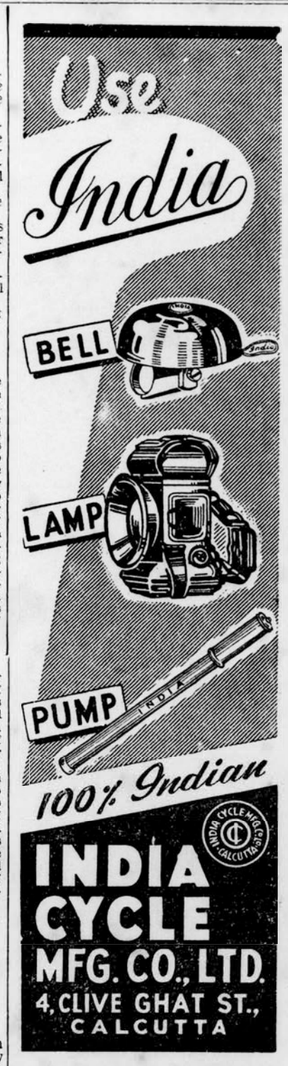
Under the auspices of the Bombay Committee, Communist Party of India, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay Students' Union, B.B. and C.I. Railway Workers' Union, Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Oil and Soap Workers' Union, Beedi Kamgar Union, Shoe Workers' Union and other unions, a public meeting will be held on 1st August 1944 at 7 p.m. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to welcome and support the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi to end the deadlock and solve the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity and to demand the release of Working Committee leaders.

Among the speakers will be Mr. N. M. Joshi, President, All-India Trade Union Congress and Mr. B. T. Ranadive of the Communist Party.

AUCTION SALES

In accordance with Section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th August 1944 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, confiscated and unclaimed arms and ammunitions, 1 lot piecegoods, Antiline Dyes, miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.



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TODAY'S SAFEST YET
MOST EXCITING WAY OF SAVING

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Prize Bonds

Prize Bonds are absolutely secure, yet owners have a chance of winning large cash prizes. Rs. 100 can win as much as Rs. 50,000 and the chance to win persists twice a year for the currency of the issue. Meanwhile the capital retains its full value and is repayable at par on or after 15th January, 1949.

You can get either a Rs. 10 or Rs. 100 Bond. There is no limit as to holdings.

Prizes are drawn half-yearly, on 15th January and 15th July. All bonds purchased before the 17th December 1944 will participate in the next draw on the 15th January 1945.

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Each series of 1 lakh pieces of Rs. 100 Bonds		
1 Prize of Rs. 50,000	Rs.	50,000
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Total amount of prize money half-yearly in each series of 1 lakh pieces	Rs.	1,00,000
Each series of 1 lakh pieces of Rs. 10 Bonds		
1 Prize of Rs. 2,500	Rs.	2,500
2 Prizes of Rs. 1,250	Rs.	2,500
5 Prizes of Rs. 500	Rs.	2,500
10 Prizes of Rs. 250	Rs.	2,500
Total amount of Prize money half-yearly in each series of 1 lakh pieces	Rs.	10,000

Available at:—Any Indian Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Imperial Bank of India, Government Treasury in British India or in an Indian State conducting Government of India Treasury Business.
Prizes will be paid at all the above mentioned places and also at sub-Treasuries on or after the 15th August or 15th February following the date of the draw. Every Bond remains eligible for prizes at all drawings up to 15th January 1949. Payment of Prize money of the Rs.10 series will be made in cash; of the Rs. 100 series, half in cash and the balance in Government Loans.
Winning numbers will be published in the Gazette of India and the Press, before 15th August and 15th February following the date of the draw.

ISSUED BY FINANCE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AAA 964

R

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS IN 'A' WARD

The work of renewing the current ration cards by pasting slips over them will be done during the current week at the following shops in A Ward.

Those whose cards are registered at any of the shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Rations will not be allowed to be drawn on unrenewed cards during subsequent weeks.

The hours for renewal and also for issue of rations at the ration shops concerned during this week will be 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and at the Government Grain Shops 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Ration shops Nos: 381, 549, 4, 354, 503, 575, 551, 18, 420, 489, 563, 3, 2, 541, 507, 404, 448, 5, 10, 416, 6, 558, 389, 20, 509, 14, 62, 16, 467, 493.

Government Grain shops Nos: 124, 166, 2, 162, 155, 16, 61, 156.

Communal Stores Nos: 17, 1.

Coop. Societies Nos: 25, 16, 33.

A COMPLETELY, SATISFYING CIGARETTES.

CARAVAN

IT'S Air-Conditioned

Fully matured, carefully blended tobaccos—that's what Nationals give you in Caravan Cigarettes. But what really makes Caravan a completely satisfying smoke is the air-conditioning. This keeps the Cigarette extra fresh and clean . . . helps retain the flabour and strength.

2½ ANNAS FOR TEN

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 30: Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours I. S. T. on 27-7-44.

Allahabad 90 79 0.4, BOMBAY 82 77 0.2, Calcutta 89 81 0.2, Cawnpore 90 77 0.2, Cuttack 91 77 0.6, Darjeeling 67 59 0, Delhi 94 80 0, Dehra Dun 89 78 0, Jacobabad 102 84 0, Karachi 88 74 1.3, Lahore 96 82 0, Lucknow 89 81 0.1, Madras 93 79 0, Nagpur 86 75 0, Patna 89 81 T, Peshawar 92 78 0, Shillong 77 63 0, Simla 76 62 0.—A. P.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Without national freedom political freedom cannot exist.

—H. W. Nevinson.

The Bombay Chronicle

UNHELPFUL RESPONSE

The fuller report of the India debate in the Commons makes one agree with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari that the debate is "a managed one", besides being "deeply disappointing." It is said that out of the 600 and odd members of the House only about 40 were present when the debate began and only about 20 when Mr. Amery was speaking. It looks as if it was understood by all parties befcrehand that nothing unusual was to be said at the meeting. Thus it was that almost all speakers, while expressing lip-sympathy with India's demand for self-government, were extremely reticent about accepting Gandhiji's offer as a basis for negotiations. Nay, several Labour members, including Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who started the debate, were very lukewarm in supporting the demand and vaguely suggested that there must be a new move on in India, of course, with due safeguards for minorities. Another device to side-track the political demand was to hold forth on the economic interests of the country, with special reference to the Bombay Plan, as if these could be duly protected without a National Government. Mr. J. R. Tata, one of the authors of the plan, has rightly remarked in a press interview: "Despite my enthusiasm for economic planning I regard the issue of Indian independence as one over-shadowing all others. Only a National Government can put through any large economic development scheme. The Indian industrialists and businessmen are as keen on immediate establishment of a National Government responsible to the Indian people as any other section of the nation." Sir H. P. Mody, too, has felt constrained to warn Britain that if the British Government really thought that India would accept economic development as substitute for self-government, they were making another of those profound mistakes which had proved disastrous.

Though much of the debate was vague or irrelevent to the main issue, Mr. Amery has made it clear enough that, unless and until Gandhiji substantially revises his proposals on the lines of the Cripps scheme, he will not be permitted an interview either with the Congress Working Committee or the Vicercy. This seems to have been a little too much for at least a section of the British press. The "Daily Herald", the "Sunday Observer", the "Yorkshire Post", the "Glasgow Herald" and the "Birmingham Herald" all insist that the opportunity presented by Gandhiji must not be missed, that the detained Congress leaders should be released and negotiations should be resumed with them and other parties. The reaction in India will necessarily be marked by far more resentment than has been prevalent these many months. And it is sure to be shared by many outside the Congress. Mr. N. M. Joshi thinks that, though Mr. Amery seems unwilling to release the Congress leaders, he is "in evident difficulty to defend his reactionary policy." But as Amery has might on his side he perhaps feels he can do without a verbal defence. However, most Indians will agree with Mr. Joshi that if we in India fully appreciate the great wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi's present very helpful attitude and strengthen his hands by supporting him in his present policy, the Viceroy and the British Government will soon be compelled by the pressure of public opinion both in India and Great Britain to change their present unhelpful attitude." Reports from various parts of the country show that Gandhi's proposals, including those offered to Mr. Jinnah, are steadily receiving more and more support. Mr. Jinnah, as usual, misinterpreted the Rajaji formula, though, as Raja Maheshwar Dayal pointed out the other day, the formula was virtually the same as was formulated by Mr. Jinnah himself in 1942 in the course of negotiations with the Hindu Mahasabha. However, it is a great thing that Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah will meet a few days hence and then there will be between them at least a clearer understanding of each other's standpoint. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to note that many Muslims, including Leaguers, are according substantial support to the Rajaji formula. Altogether, August promises interesting developments—as it has often done in the past.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Turkey And The War

Conversations between Turkey and the Allies have, as we know, been going on in Ankara, Moscow, Washington and London. And they had reached a stage when, sometime ago, the cautious Mr. Cordell Hull himself felt justified in hinting at the possibility of Turkey coming distinctly closer to the Allies. Now a report from London says that according to diplomatic circles Turkey is expected shortly to take action which will bring her into alignment with the United Nations. There were a good many difficulties in the way which made Turkey hesitate in joining the Allies. There were problems of adequate arms and of Allied strategy. There was also the problem of Russo-Turkish relations. These problems were being tackled in the conversations. And, if the London reports are correct, they have now been virtually settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Should such be the case it would not take long for another blow to be struck at Germany and through a vital bastion in the Balkans.

Threat To Palestine

"Al. Ahram", an important Egyptian journal has, in an outspoken article, issued a timely exposure of the pro-Zionist plans being formulated in America. Both the Democratic and Republican Parties have, as a plank in their respective platforms, the conversion of Palestine which is Arab, into a Jewish land, the Democratic Party of President Roosevelt going all out in its Zionist objective. Never since the Allies at Versailles cynically committed an outrage unparalleled in modern history has the danger to Palestine and its people been more serious. It is, therefore good to find the important Egyptian paper sounding a note of warning and an urgent call to Arab countries to unite and counter the Zionist menace. We hope the call is responded to. Incidentally, we wonder if the Council of the Muslim League and its leader will find time at Lahore to realise the threat to a vital part of the homeland of Islam itself.

Significant Denial

The Japanese have issued a denial. The first point of interest about it is that it is the first of its kind. The Japanese News Agency's official spokesman announces that the reports about the execution of American Super-Fortress crews who crashed on Japanese soil after the super raid are untrue. "The American Government", he urges, "has misinterpreted a radio message on July 15 from Shonan." Now this is a palpable lie because the Shonan radio after reporting the fate of the crews warned "any Allied airman who falls or bails out over Japan will be executed". The lie is also proved by the fact that the statement sought to be contradicted was in line with earlier Japanese practice. General Doolittle's flyers who crashed in Japan were reported to have been executed and the reports as well as American denunciation of that Japanese barbarity were never denied. The present attitude of Japan thus constitutes a noteworthy change which is quite significant. General Koiso wants to show a sharp distinction between Tojo's regime and his. And he also wants to prove to his opponents that he, Koiso, is not inhuman and that he respects the laws of war. Allied victories have sobered the Japs and have begun to alarm them. This is the meaning of the official statement. We regard the denial as an important pointer.

Problems Of Peace

A new day will surely dawn when the entire world free from problems of War will be able to devote its energy to the problems of Peace. The War has taught us many lessons. It has strengthened and broadened our outlook on international affairs and it is realised that nations must cooperate in matters of trade, commerce and industries, if a new and better world is to be re-built on the ashes of the old. At no period in the history of the world was it stressed as now that the raw products of various countries must be developed to their fullest extent and should be accessible to all nations.

Of course, home industries and internal consumption must not be neglected. India, no doubt, needs to be industrialised—existing industries to be expanded and new ones to be established—but the success of industrialisation depends greatly on the purchasing power of the masses, that is, the agriculturists. In India our agriculturists grow either food crops or the main cash crop like cotton according to weather conditions and nature of the soil. The urgent need at present is to grow as much food as possible and it is fortunate that owing to abundance of cotton in the country it is unnecessary to grow as much cotton as in the past. The Bombay Province—thank to the foresight of His Excellency the Governor—has taken the lead and passed an Act to provide for regulating the cultivation of crops with a view to growing more food crops in the Province of Bombay. However, the present urgency or growing more food and for the improvement of Indian cotton in future should direct our attention to improved methods of farming. It is time greater attention was devoted to such problems as use of scientific manuring, rotation of crop, improvement of agricultural tools, and gradual introduction of mechanical devices for cultivating the lands.

(SIR) S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, July 24.

CONGRESS BOOKS & DOCUMENTS DESTROYED

Government Notice To Forfeit Rs. 75,000

The hearing of the Petition of Mr. Bhimji Shamji Ghadia, a member of the Congress in respect of about Rs. 75,000 alleged to belong to the A. I. C. C. and in respect of which the forfeiture notice was given by the Government of Bombay under the Criminal Law Amendment Act was resumed at 2-30 p. m. on Friday before the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court.

Mr. Munshi argued that the Government must be asked to produce the books of accounts, papers and vouchers of the B.P.C.C. which contained the accounts of its funds. The Advocate General stated that the books of accounts seized on the 8th of August 1942 were destroyed by the Government. Mr. Munshi then applied that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Treasurer of the Congress Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the President of the Congress at the material time in 1938-39 and Mr. Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress, should be examined as regards the moneys which came to make up this amount.

Mr. Munshi stated that the High Court has decided that the Court had no power to issue direct notices and that the Petitioner would move Government to give him an opportunity of examining these witnesses.

Opening his case Mr. Munshi stated that the A. I. C. C. was the executive body which only carried out the programme of the Indian National Congress, which however was not declared illegal. Under the different articles of the constitution to which the Counsel referred, the Congress had three sources of revenue:—

(i) quota of the 4 as. membership fee of the primary members;

(ii) a part of the balance of the revenues of the Annual Sessions and

(iii) the collections made by the President.

In 1938-39 Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj was the Treasurer of the Congress, not of the A.I.C.C. He had a current account with Messrs. Bachraj and Company in which the membership quota, share of the surplus Congress revenue and certain donations received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the then President of the Congress were credited. There were also other funds of the Congress credited in the account. On the 3rd November 1939 Jamnalalji withdrew a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 and deposited the same at an annual fixed deposit with the Hindustan Sugar Mills Company. The sum of Rs. 72,000—the sum in dispute—was the balance of that fixed deposit. The date of that deposit had not matured. And on the 9th August, 1942 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress Treasurer who alone could operate upon the account was arrested and thereafter detained by the Government.

The Petitioner was then examined and he produced his membership fees for the year 1941-42. The Advocate General then raised a preliminary point that the membership of ghadia, the petitioner was only for the year 1942 and that he ceased to be a member in 1943 as he had not paid his fee and, therefore was not the aggrieved party within the meaning of Sec. 17(e) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Munshi in reply stated that under the Congress constitution once a person became a member there were only three ways in which he ceased to be a member:—(i) Expulsion, (ii) Resignation and (iii) removal from the register as a result of the member's failure to pay the fee by 31st August of the subsequent year. Subject to such removal the register was final under Article 9. On the 9th of August the B.P.C.C. office was locked up by Government and the registers were taken charge of and the office bearers were detained. Failure of a continuing member to pay the fee in these circumstances cannot automatically deprive him of the membership of the Congress which was a legal body. Government cannot take advantage of its own action and say that Ghadia has ceased to be a member. In law a continuing member cannot cease to be a member merely by failure to pay the fee. In this case, Ghadia's name being on the register was sufficient to give him the right of membership.

The Advocate-General urged that Ghadia had paid his fee only for the year 1942. Whatever the reason, the action of Government cannot be put on the same footing as vis major. The Constitution itself requires that the membership should be continued by payment of fee from year to year and that a certificate of membership should be produced. Ghadia therefore had no longer the status of a continuing member of the Congress.

On the application of Mr. Munshi the matter was adjourned to 11th August for further argument and for leading evidence as regards the circumstances under which the Petitioner cannot pay his membership fee.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. A. S. Davar, B. M. Desai and H. P. Desai appeared for the petitioner and the Advocate General instructed by Mr. D. P. Sethna, Solicitor appeared or the Government of Bombay.

Food Supplies In Districts

NO DANGER OF ANY CRISIS, ASSURES BOMBAY GOVT. SPOKESMAN

Answering questions at a press conference at the Secretariat on Friday Mr. Booth, Director of Civil Supplies, Districts, said that the present position of food supplies in the districts was satisfactory enough to justify the hopes of Government that there was no danger of any crisis in the near future. Government would do its best to maintain the position. He announced that an important recommendation of the Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board made at its last meeting had been accepted by Government. The recommendation was that the quantity of cereals to be sold to each person from Government-controlled shops should be the same in rural areas as it is in rationed towns. All District Magistrates had been instructed to ensure that the sales were made accordingly. The quantities for different areas in the province are as follows: 14 seers (local) by heaped measure per calendar month in the Deccan; 25 local seers by weight (12½ standard Bengal seers) in the Gujerat and 4 paylees by cut measure in Konkan districts.

The following facts concerning the districts were explained at the press conference on behalf of Government:

The Province of Bombay is deficit in the main foodgrains and has to rely very largely on imports. To ensure that the available stocks are equitably distributed, Government introduced from March last a complete monopoly of the wholesale purchase of the principal cereals. Since that date steps have been taken to organize distribution of grain throughout the Province under Government direction. The following measures have been taken for the urban and rural areas.

For urban areas formal rationing is undoubtedly the best method of distribution and as has already been announced in the Press this has begun from the 1st of July in 20 towns all over the Province. From the 15th of July rationing has begun in 27 more towns. Within a very short time full rationing schemes will be operating in 67 towns in the Province in addition to the big cities which have been rationed for some time past.

As already announced in the Press rationing of all important towns is being pushed on rapidly. It is not possible to introduce complete rationing in the rural areas. Government, however, has taken steps to open grain distribution centres in villages throughout the Province to supply grain to those who have none of their own. The total number of such centres already functioning is over 2,000 and further centres are being opened as needed. The total number of centres selected is well over 3,000.

The distribution centres are being managed in the great majority of cases by Co-operative Societies, village Mandals or Committees of villagers, and the local people are generally given a say in the selection of the agency which will sell grain to those who have no stocks of their own. The District Magistrate seeks the advice of his District Committee regarding the villages in which centres should be opened, the best agency to run these centres and the commission to be paid to them.

Mr. Manzoor Siddiki, the young artist from Aurangabad, whose paintings of Ajanta Caves are to be exhibited in the Photographic Society's Hall (opp. New Book Company). The exhibition will be opened by Mr. Jagannath Ahiwasi of the J. J. School of Art.

FREE HINDUSTAN CONSTITUTION

Democratic Swaraj Party To Consider

POONA, July 30: A constitution, democratic, republican, and federal in character with residuary powers to the centre has been drafted for the "Hindusthan Free State" by a sub-committee appointed by the Bhopatkar Diamond Jubilee Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Associate Editor, the "Kesari".

The Committee has prepared this constitution on the basis of Hindusthan being a free state, and not a servient member or even a partner of any other State or Commonwealth. The Constitution has, however, left enough room for Hindustan to enter into an alliance with Great Britain or with any other Free State in the world.

Regarding the question of Indian States, the Committee has come to the conclusion that they were not only an anachronism but a standing menace to the peace and safety of British India. The Committee therefore suggested that most of the smaller states should be absorbed into the existing provinces of British India, and the rest should be divided into five or six new provinces.

As regards Pakistan the Committee thought that the cry for it was more an outcome of British machinations than the result of any legitimate rights or grievances, and it did not therefore, take it into consideration while preparing its draft constitution.

The draft constitution provides for bi-cameral legislatures at the centre, and in provinces and ambodies a charter of fundamental rights. The draft constitution will be placed for approval before the central council of the Democratic Swarajya Party.—United Press.

Raja Throws Gold Coins And Pearls Into Pond!

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, July 29.

Joy of Bhuj people knew no bounds when they saw large Kamirsar pond (with its circumference of three miles) overflowing on Thursday evening. Due to scanty rain in previous years this pond have remained half-full for the last four years. This morning Maharajkumar Shri Fatehsinhji Saheb made certain ceremonies at Hamisar Pond, and threw a bag containing gold coins and real pearls, also coconuts, in the presence of a large and cheerful crowd. There was keen competition between swimmers to pick up contents of that precious bag. The State observed holiday as Hamisar Pond overflowed.

Central India Journalist Searched, Detained & Released

KHANDWA, July 30.

The person and luggage of Mr. Suryanarayan Sharma, General Secretary of the Central India States Journalists' Conference was searched here to-day when he arrived here to see Mr. S. M. Agarkar, Editor of the "Swarajya" and the President of the Conference. Mr. Sharma was thereafter detained for some time and released after interrogation.

Nothing objectionable is reported to have been found in the search which took place in the Railway premises immediately after Mr. Sharma alighted from the train.—United Press.

VON NEURATH EXECUTED

MOSCOW, July 30: Moscow radio broadcast a report that Baron von Neurath, former Governor of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia has been executed.

Reuter adds confirmation of this report from any other source is so far lacking.

ALLIED ADVANCE ON PALEL-TAMU ROAD

Enemy Forces Being Attacked

KANDY, July 30: The following is to-day's S.-E. A. C. communique:—

MANIPUR HILLS: Opposition to our advance on the Palel-Tamu road is centred on hills south of the road about eight miles from Tamu, where Japanese rear guards are being attacked.

On the Tiddim road contact has been regained with the enemy who are occupying Churachandpur.

NORTH BURMA: At Myitkyina the Chinese in the western sector and Americans north of the town both advanced 200 yards. Chinese pushing forward in the south-east killed nerly 100 Japanese.

AIR: R. A. F. heavy bombers effectively attacked targets along the railway from Mandalay to Indaw.

USAAF units were in action at Mohnyin Hopin and Taungni, southwest of Mogaung.—A. P.

India's Metropolitan's Plan Before Capetown Synod

CAPETOWN, July 29: The biennial Synod of the Diocese of Capetown today had before it an enquiry addressed to the Archbishop of Capetown by the Metropolitan of India concerning the proposed amalgamation of the Anglican Church and several other churches in South India. The Metropolitan of India desired to ascertain the feeling of the Anglican community as a whole upon the proposed Amalgamation and enquiries were addressed to the various metropolitans throughout the Empire.

As regards Pakistan the Committee thought that the cry for it was more an outcome of British machinations than the result of any legitimate rights or grievances, and it did not therefore, take it into consideration while preparing its draft constitution.

The Dean said that certain of the proposals in the Indian scheme had caused disquiet and fear and there was the danger that so far from furthering the cause of reunion, it might in operation, create a greater schism.

It was hoped that if the scheme was not further examined, it might be referred to the Lambeth Conference.—Reuter.

Moscow To Train Specialists In Diplomacy

MOSCOW.—With a view to train specialists in Diplomacy and Foreign Trade, the Moscow University has created a new course in International Relations. It is a five year-course and students are expected to specialise in detailed study of history, tradition and contemporary conditions of individual States. Much attention will be paid to the knowledge of languages. Already about 300 students are enrolled.—India Press Service.

No Salaries For Speaker And Others Of Orissa Assembly

CUTTACK, July 29: A Gazette Extraordinary publishes an act to repeal temporarily for the duration of the period under proclamation the Orissa Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries Act and the Orissa Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries and Allowances Act.—A. P.

BANGALORE, July 28: The Government of Mysore have issued an order reducing the levy recovered on all consignments of controlled commodities exported from the State on permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, from eight annas to two annas per railway maund.—A. P.

MR. P. M. BAPAT SUPPORTS GANDHIJI

In the course of a letter to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Mr. P. M. Bapat writes:

"In the "Mahratta" of July 21 appears your statement on Rajaji's offer to Muslim League. You say in the course of your statement that when the Congress rejected the Cripps Scheme only on the ground that the Government was not willing to hand over the control over the defence and military affairs, it swallowed the camel of the Pakistan principle, while it strained at a gnat.

Your assertion involves the belief that the Pakistan principle is infinitely more harmful to the interests of Hindu masses than continuation of foreign control over the country's defence and military affairs. I respect your belief. But I believe the contrary. I believe that two or even more political States, independent and sovereign i.e. with full control over all their affairs including defence and the military will be a better lot for the masses of India (including the Hindu masses) than one political slave State as we have it at present. The British in my opinion, are the worst enemies of Indian interests.

I would say, let us solve this problem of ending the British Yoke. If ending the British Yoke necessitates the accepting of an awkward alternative—I would accept that alternative. And, having bid goodbye to British domination, I would next set myself to the task of solving the problems that the awkward alternative has confronted me with. I say, let us have Sikhistan, Dravidistan, Harijanstan and whatever other stans are demanded in addition to Islamistan (i.e. pakistan—I dislike the term pakistan, because it means 'a holy land' and by suggestion sets down all other lands as unholy) by the several communities concerned. A combination of these sovereign 'Stans' into the Union of India will quite answer our purpose for some time. The main thing that concerns me is that the promise of these 'Stans' to the several 'Stanists' should be able effectively to bring together the leaders and the masses of the several communities into a solid phalanx for the securing of the country's liberation from the British yoke.

The Congress leader, Mahatma Gandhiji, is trying to get the 'Stanist' Muslims to co-operate with the Congress in the liberation struggle by offering them a separate political state after the success of the struggle and so I wish him success.

Gandhiji and his partisans do not want 'to betray' Hindu birthrights—but to secure the birthright of birthrighs, viz. Independence, which Lokamanya struggled for and for which he was ready to see Muslims replacing the British to start with. 'Let British rule go' he used to say, 'Muslims are our brethren, after all, and we can come to a proper understanding with them in independent India.'

May Lokamanya's memory inspire us to ever renewed efforts to win Independence!

A GREAT PATRIOT AND NATION-BUILDER

Bombay Iranis Pay Tribute To Late Reza Shah Pehlavi

Mr. M. M. S. Ispahani writes:

The entire closing of Irani restaurants and cafes and their places of business on the 28th July as a mark of respect for the memory of Reza Shah Pehlavi and the overflowing gathering at the memorial service held in the Irani Mosque, fully demonstrated the esteem and veneration in which the Iranis held him. The Iranis believe that he was not a pro-German or pro-anything else, but a simple Irani patriot.

He was neither illiterate nor a doorman but began his career as a soldier, just as much as Field Marshal Robertson did. It is to his great credit that he rose from the lowest military rank to be what he was and to serve his country as conspicuously as he did. He taught the Iranis to be self-reliant and to read the history of their country as it should be. He worked to eliminate petty bigoted ideas about religious creeds amongst his people.

Neither did he change the name of 'Persia' to 'Iran'. The term 'Iran' is centuries and centuries old and the country is so mentioned in Iran, India and other Islamic countries. Reza Shah Pehlavi merely regularized it by using the term in his dealings with European countries.

REZA SHAH'S REFORMS

Some of the things that the late Shah worked for and for which the Irani writers and the people of his country gave him the title of 'The Great' are:

(1) Introduction of free primary education and appropriate expenditure thereon.

(2) No one was to call himself a 'mulla' or to wear a divine's turban unless he held a certificate of proficiency in Divinity from the ministry concerned. The interference by mullas in temporal matters had to cease.

(3) Elimination of feudalism or chieftainships which was latterly a source of intrigue and trouble in Iran.

(4) The introduction of law and order throughout the country There was security everywhere.

(5) Codifying of Laws, establishment of Law Courts, creation of trained judiciary and abrogation of capitulations.

(6) Construction of roads, introduction of beneficial industrial schemes and improvement of agriculture.

(7) Introduction of conscription, which markedly improved the Iranis physically and made them active.

(8) Construction of trans-Persian railway without any foreign borrowing.

(9) Agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company on a fairer basis.

(10) Balanced and favourable budgets, improvement in currency, establishment of National Bank of Iran, impetus to trade and creation of good credit in foreign countries.

(11) Lastly but not the least, elimination of wearing diversity of garbs by the Iranis of different denominations which helped to foster unnecessary differences and create pools.

These are a few of the things that this great patriot did for his fatherland which immeasurably overshadows any human faults that he may have had.

DR. MOONJE CORRECTS.

Dr. B. S. Moonje writes:—

"From the extracts as published in the papers on 28th July of my letter to Gandhiji of 27th June 1944, it seems there is a mistake of the typist. In the last para of my letter, (that is in para 6) in the place of "Proposal of a National Government at the Centre during the interim period of war, we are opposed to it", it should be "..... we are 'not' opposed to it."

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Earlier having read his statement Mr. Jinnah placed it for consideration of the Council and wanted to take the sense of the house whether it would have a full dress debate on the C. R. Formula or leave the matter to him. There was chorus of approval from all sections of the House investing Mr. Jinnah with a full authority to conduct the negotiations.

In view of this decision of the Cuncil, Mr. Jinnah ruled that all the resolutions on the agenda relating to the C. R. Formula could not be moved, much less discussed.

Hence the movers withdrew the resolutions.

—Lahore Report.

* * *

Rajaji is of the opinion that the India Debate in the House of Commons was "a managed one".

And a very well managed one too. The marionettes performed with great credit to the wire-puller-cum-ventriloquist. Not a word, not a gesture was wrong. Everything went off as it should have. Thus enabling Mr L. S. Amery not only to take a well-deserved bow but also to make his own speech and get away with it.

Our congratulations to Mr. Amery and sympathies to the unfortunate marionettes like Lawrence, Sorensen and Davies.

* * *

Great news. It ought, in fact, to send a thrill of pride and gratification through the length and breadth of India. Mahatma Gandhi has been honoured beyond your dreams.

His application has been favourably considered. He has been graciously informed that he will be received in audience in the second week of August. And that day of audience will, as you will admit, be a Red-Letter-Day in the history of this country.

* * *

Yes, the Qaid-e-Azam has spoken as, of course, he was expected to speak on the opening day of the League Council Session.

It is, as usual, a great speech in connection with which we think we ought to congratulate Mr. Amery, first on Lord Munster's statement and then his thoughtful decision to advance the date of his own confirmatory contribution.

And we feel we owe congratulations to our own intelligent anticipation too.

* * *

"No man living in this world desires more than I do a settlement not only between the Hindus and Muslims, but also between the Sikhs, the Scheduled Castes and other communities...." the Qaid-e-Azam.

The dead ought to be grateful to their present state which has spared them from being involved in this statement.

And there must be a good many people alive but wishing that they could be counted among the dead.

* * *

Mr. L. S. Amery is sending to India a British Food Expert.

It is certainly the best substitute for sending food exports.

And how characteristic too.

* * *

The Moscow Radio has announced that Marshal Stalin has been awarded the "Order of Victory".

He fully deserves it also.

ALLIES NEARING TOWN OF MONTELUPO

Heavy Fighting S. E. Of Florence

Allied Advanced Headquarters: Italy:—To-day' (Sundasy)' communique said: "To the west of Florence, troops of an Indian division of the Eighth Army in their advance to River Arno are now in the outskirts of the town of Empoli and are approaching the town of Montelupo.

South-east of Florence heavy fighting continues for the possession of commanding high groups. Fierce counterattacks in this sector have been repulsed with losses to the enemy. Troops of the Eighth Army have held their ground and beaten off two heavy counter-attacks.

In the Fifth Army sestor activity is still confined to patrolling and artillery exchanges.

From Abdul Khalek Qureshi, A. P. of India special correspondent with the Indian troops in Italy: Sunday.

An Indian Division has captured the copy of Kesselring's order of the day giving the text of the telegram he sent to Hitler following the attempt on the Feuhrer's life.

Police Official Gets Seven Years' Jail

DACCA, July 28.—Mr. Vaidyanathan, Additional Sessions Judge, has delivered judgment in the dacoity case wherein Mr. Puras Bhattacharji, Police Sub-Inspector-in-charge of the Karimganj Police Station and Mr. Rafil Bapari, President of the Union Board, along with ten others figure as accused.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury the Judge santenced eight accused including the Sub-Inspector and the Union Board President to seven years' and one accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Three accused were acquitted.

The dacoity took place in a house of village Varailla under the Police station Karimganj and the articles looted including cash and valuables therein were recovered from the possession of the accused. Sixteen accused were sent up for trial and the Lower Court committed twelve to the Sessions.—United Press.

Keeping Four Gallons Of Kerosene Is Illegal

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

Giving judgment in appeal, the Session Judge, Mr. Vyas declared that the notification issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting any person to keep in his possession more than four gallons of kerosene was illegal as the District Magistrate had no authority to issue such a notification under the Defence Rules. The Session Judge ordered the refund of fine of Rs. 300 to the applicant Dayabhai Fulchand, who had filed the appeal against the judgment of the City Magistrate.

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DEADLOCK AHEAD IN JAMAICA

KINGSTON (Jamaica), July 30.—Unless the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Stanley, agrees to include in the new Jamaican constitution a specific definition of the powers of the Executive Council as the principle Instrument of Government policy, it is probable that the draft constitution will be rejected by the Legislative Council.

****

VATICAN DECLINED MOSCOW PROPOSAL?

ROME, July 28.—From Reuter's special correspondent: Though nothing can be discovered about the Vatican's possible intentions of entering into diplomatic relations with Russia, I learn authoritatively that Russian approaches for this purpose were made at an earlier stage of the war.

The Vatican declined the proposal.

BR. FOOD EXPERT TO VISIT INDIA

LONDON, July 29.—At the request of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, the Food Minister Col. Llewellin, has agreed to make available for a short time the services of Sir Henry French, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food, to enable him to pay a short visit to India in order to gain first hand acquaintance with Indian conditions and establish closer relations between the authorities concerned in food matters in this country and India.

FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH TO LINLITHGOW

EDINBURGH, July 29: The Town Council has decided to confer Freedom of the City upon the Marquess of Linlithgow in recognition of the prolonged and distinguished services he rendered to the British Commonwealth of Nations as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.—Reuter.

BHOLE BACK IN INDIA

KARACHI, July 29: Mr. R. Bhole, one of the four members who were deputed on a lecture tour by the Government to acquaint the people of Great Britain and United States of America with India's war efforts has returned to India. He is leaving for Bombay tomorrow. Mr. Bhole also represented India at the International Labour Office Conference at Philadelphia.

DETENTION PERIOD EXTENDED

SURAT, July 29: The detention periods of Durbar Gopaldas Mr. Dayabhai, Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Chandulal have been extended by six months it is leant here.—A. P.

BHOPAL, July 29: The Gazette Extraordinary issued here announces that His Highness of Bhopal has regretfully acceded to the request of Minister Khan Abbasi, political member, Bhopal Government, to be relieved from service. His Highness has granted him leave on full pay for twelve months from August 1 and full pension thereafter.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 29.
October 21.24, December 21.04, January 20.92. Middling Spot 22.01.
NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
October 21.29, December 21.97, January 20.94, Middling Spot 21.15.
LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 29.
T. T. London on:—
New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

JINNAH POOH—POOHS 'C. R.' FORMULA

(Continued from page 1)

comes the demand for our endorsing the Indian demand for independence. It implies that we are against the independence of the peoples of India and both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachari know that it is an uncalled for insinuation to make and they are casting an unwarranted reflection upon the Muslim League.

HEIGHT OF INGENUITY

"Next comes the condition that we should co-operate with the Congress in the formation of a Provisional Interim Government for the transitional period, thereby arrogating to the Congress a dominant and superior position and requiring our co-operation as a subordinate body with this leading organisation and as to the kind of Provisional Interim Government for the transitional period that is tot be formed, no indication is given as to its form, character, personnel its powers, etc. After the termination of the war a Commission shall be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north-west and east of India, and a plebiscite of all the inhabitants would be held districtwise where the Muslim population is in absolute majority. It is not stated who will appoint this commission, what will be its personnel and its powers, and who will enforce its findings. Really how can Mr. Rajagopalachari stand unabashed and make a public statement that his formula concedes all that the Muslim League's resolution of March 1940 demands. It would be open to all parties to advocate their point of view before a plebiscite is held, although this agreement is intended to be only between the Congress and the League. Next, in the event of separation, mutual agreements shall be entered into for safeguarding defence, commerce, and communications and for other essential purposes. The question arises, safeguarding these matters from whom and what does it mean? These mutual agreements are made obligatory and it is not very easy to understand the significance of this clause. Then comes the last clause which is the height of ingenuity. These terms shall be binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the Government of India. But it does not say to whom, how and when.

PAKISTAN—PLAIN AND UNEQUIVOCAL

"According to the latest statement by Mr. Gandhi, the August resolution is "absolutely innocuous", and that while his authority has lapsed, the August Resolution has not lapsed. Let it now collapse, for the Muslims do not regard it as innocuous, as both the demand and the unction for it to force this demand are inimical to the Muslim Ideals and demands. Let Mr Gandhi join hands with the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan in plain and unequivocal language and we shall be nearer the Independence of the peoples of India, which is so dear to the heart of not only Mr. Gandhi but of millions in this country. Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachari are putting the cart before the horse when they say that all these clauses can have any value or can become effective only if Great Britain transfers power to India save and except acting on his latest seven points and immediately establishing a National Government of Mr. Gandhi's conception. There is no chance of it unless the Hindus and Muslims come to a settlement and unite and thus by means of a United Front wring out our freedom from the unwilling hands of the rulers of Great Britain

"WHY I KEPT SILENT"

"I am sorry if by expressing my views honeistly and freely and in self-defence, I have hurt anybody's feelings. I pureposely did not wish to say anything when Mr. Gandhi was good enough to release to the press his famous letter to me dated May 4, 1943. I refused to say a single word throughout the period commencing from the release of Mr. Gandhi upto date. I refused to say anything when abruptly the correspondence was closed and released to the press by Mr. Rajagopalachari. I had expected along with millions of people in this country, that Mr. Gandhi would review and revise the entire situation and give a correct lead, having regard to the realities and conditions prevailing in India. But I think in fairness to the Muslim League and to myself, I must now put our case before the bar of the world opinion, and particularly the public opinion of Hindus and Muslims in this land as by the tactics of Mr. Rajagopalachari and approved by Mr. Gandhi I am forced to do so. But out of evil cometh good. I do not mind all the vilification and misrepresentation and the base campaign that is carried on against me.

GANDHI ACCEPTS PRINCIPLE.

"But at last, and it is to the good and conductive to further progress, Mr. Gandhi has at any rate in his personal capacity, accepted the principle of partition or division of India. What remains now is the question of how and when this has got to be carried out. Mr. Gandhi knows and understands the position better than any living man, for in one of his articles in the 'Harijan' he put the question of Pakistan demand in a nutshell. This what he said: "I hope Quaid-e-Azam does not represent the considered opinion even of his colleagues. Pakistan according to him in a nutshell, is a demand for carving out of India a portion to be wholly treated as an Independent and Sovereign State".

I am glad that Mr. Gandhi realises that 1944 is not 1942. It is in more senses than one and he may further take into consideration that 1939-40-41 is not 1944.

MOTH-EATEN PAKISTAN.

I hope I have made it clear that the procedure and method adopted is hardly conducive to friendly negotiations and the form is pure dictation, as it is not open to any modification. This is not calculated to lead to fruitful results or a solution and settlement of the problem, which concerns the destiny of a nation of hundred millions of Muslims and their posterity and as regards the merits or the proposal, Mr. Gandhi is offering a shadow and a husk, maimed, mutilated, and moth-eaten Pakistan and thus trying to pass off as having met our Pakistan scheme and Muslim demand.

But since all these happenings, I have received a letter from Mr. Gandhi dated July 17th and I have already replied to him on July 24th from Srinagar before my departure. They are as follows. Let us therefore wait and see, hoping for the best."

GANDHI-JINNAH CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Jinnah then read out the English translation of Mr. Gandhi's letter written in Gujarathi. The following is the text of the letter.

Translation of Gujerati letter:

"Dilkush", Panchgani, 17/7/44.

Brother Jinnah,

There was a day when I could induce you to speak in the mother tongue. To-day I take courage to write to you in the same language. I had invited you to meet me while I was in jail. I have not written to you since my release. But to-day my heart says that I should write to you. We will meet whenever you choose. Don't regard me as the enemy of Islam or of the Muslims of this country. I am the friend and servant of not only yourself but of the whole world. Do not disappoint me.

I am enclosing herewith a translation of this letter in Urdu. Your brother, Gandhi.

The League President then proceeded to read his own reply which is as follows:—

H. B. "Queen Elizabeth",
Srinagar, Kashmir, 24th July, 1944.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I received your letter dated 17th of July here on the 22nd of July and I thank you for it.

I shall be glad to receive you at my house in Bombay on my return, which will probably be about the middle of August. By that time, I hope that you will have recuperated your health fully and will be returning to Bombay. I would like to say nothing more till we meet.

I am very pleased to read in the press that you are making very good progress, and I hope that you will soon be allright. Yours, sincerely,
M. A. Jinnah.

Analytical & Research Laboratories

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE UNDERTAKE ANALYSIS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON:—

Chemicals • Textile Auxiliaries • Industrial Waters • Ores and Minerals • Organic Chemicals • Drugs • Oils • Paints • Solvents • Chemical Problems.

PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR ENQUIRIES TO:—
The Kesar Sugar Works Ltd
(ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT)
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The Half-Column By "Dim"

In a paragraph devoted to Cross Currents of American Thought, the following example finds place. Elaine Monfredi, unmarried 21-year-old mother of two, eloped last week from Los Angeles with Sonny Wisecarver, 14. To some, theirs was a tawdry, tabloid tale, distasteful and easily dismissed. But others could not keep from wondering about the kind of American life which had produced the ideals of marital felicity they voiced. Said she: "Sonny is an ideal husband, the kind every girl wants to have He is kind and considerate and doesn't believe in hitting women." Said he: "I think Elaine's the kind of wife I want because she likes to have a good time without getting drunk."—("TIME")

After reading which one wonders whether one should go to the U. S. for enlightenment or to the Gonds and to Verrier Elwin in Mandla district.

* * *

Dr. Goebbels made the cryptic statement the other day that "as far as the Fuehrer is concerned he is in God's hands."

He will be, if he is not careful.

* * *

Recently the U. S. President passed an order to take over the Chicago plant of Montgomery Ward and Co. whose Chairman is Mr Sewell Avery earning 100 000 dollars a year. Sewell would not obey the order, so the Military Police were called in and the million dollar chairman was carried out FEET FIRST. Attorney General Biddle told newsmen: "That's too bad. I felt sorry for the old boy."

* * *

We are still waiting for action by the BRICK CONTROLLER.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED

CRESCENT I.C.I. BRAND

The following are to-day's minimum wholesale Bombay prices in the cheapest packings nett delivered Bombay or f o r Bombay:—

1	Soda Ash Crescent Brand	Rs	10	4	0	per cwt
2	Magadi Soda Ash	Rs	8	0	0	" "
3	B. S Soda	Rs	14	8	0	" "
4	Caustic Soda Solid (C)	Rs	19	0	0	" "
5	Caustic Soda Flake (C)	Rs	21	4	0	" "
6	Muriate of Ammonia No. 1 F. W.	Rs	26	0	0	" "
7	Salamac	Rs	46	12	0	" "
8	Voltoids	Rs	47	8	0	" "
9	Annvirous Ammonia	Rs	1	10	0	per lb
10	Sodium Nitrite (C)	Rs	26	12	0	per cwt
11	Bleaching Powder (C)	Rs	12	8	0	" "
12	Liquid Chlorine (C)	Rs	0	9	9	per lb
13	Sodium Sulphide—U K	Rs	20	4	0	per cwt
14	Sodium Sulphide—Lease-Lend U S A (C)	Rs	20	4	0	" "
15	Acetic Acid	Rs	0	13	6	per lb
16	Carbonate of Ammonia	Rs	44	8	0	per cwt
17	Bicarbonate of Ammonia	Rs	40	0	0	" "
18	Hydrosulphite of Soda (C)	Rs	91	0	0	" "
19	Borax	Rs	35	8	0	" "
20	Boric Acid	Rs	52	10	0	" "
21	Copper Sulphate	Rs	47	0	0	" "

(C)—Controlled by Government

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD are Sole Selling Agents in India for Messrs Brotherton's Hydrosulphite of Soda and Formosul

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KAISER-I-HIND
UNDER THE PRUDENT AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Apply: R. J. SUTARIA General Manager
KAISER-I-HIND
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Sassoon Building, Military Square Lane,
141, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Opposite University Hall Fort BOMBAY.

Constipation Carries the train

OPILAX WILL HELP TO RELIEVE THE PAIN
A TABLET.....A WEEK WILL KEEP YOU FIT.
A Safe OPIL Laxative
ORIENTAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, BOMBAY 16
MANAGING AGENTS:— VASANTLAL KANTILAL & CO., LTD.
64/66 TULSI PIPE ROAD. (MAHIM) 45/47 APOLLO ST. FORT BOMBAY.
Available at all Chemists or from:
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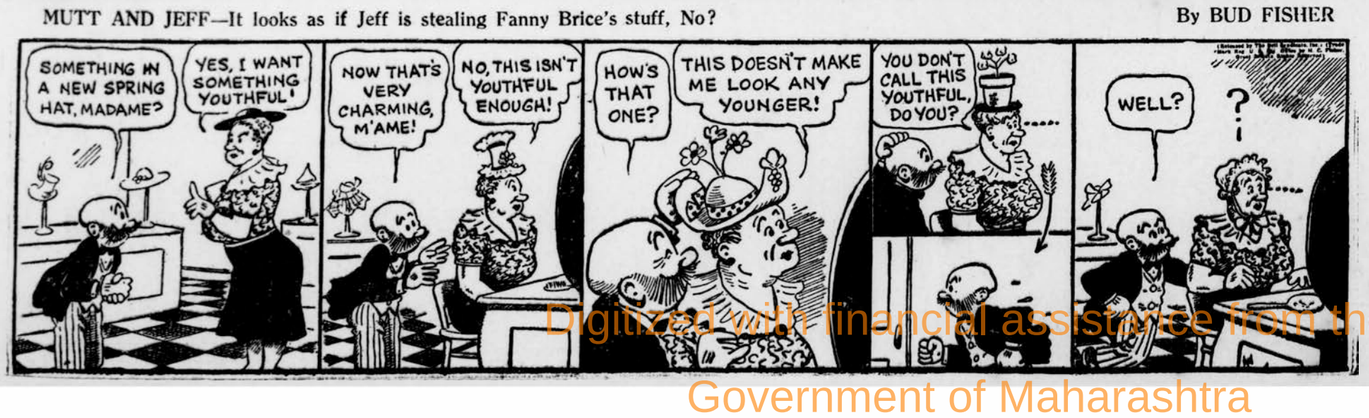
ALL SORTS OF HIGHER BANKING BUSINESS ARE TRANSACTED

Managing Director: MR. N. C. DUTTA, M.A., B.L.

MUTT AND JEFF—It looks as if Jeff is stealing Fanny Brice's stuff, No? By BUD FISHER


SOMETHING IN A NEW SPRING HAT, MADAME?
YES, I WANT SOMETHING YOUTHFUL!
NOW THAT'S VERY CHARMING, M'AME!
NO, THIS ISN'T YOUTHFUL ENOUGH!
HOW'S THAT ONE?
THIS DOESN'T MAKE ME LOOK ANY YOUNGER!
YOU DON'T CALL THIS YOUTHFUL, DO YOU?
WELL?
?

BUG-COILS

A wonderful invention to ward off bugs, while the coil burns Each Box contains 12 coils and each coil burns for the whole night Price Rs. 1-8 per Box.

LICEOFF
Wonderful invention to kill lice in the hair within an hour.
Price Re. 1 each bottle.

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THE MAGORA CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
Hirabag, Poona 2.

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2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Part-time Lady Typist qualifications Matric with knowledge of Hindi. Salary reasonable. Apply Box No. 3629, "Bombay Chronicle" by 3rd August.

Wanted experienced and qualified female Christian Nurse to look after three children. Salary according to qualification. Please apply stating terms and copies of certificates if any, to Box No. 9754, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Assistant Matron knowing Nursing for a Children's Home Free Quarters. Terms according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 9756, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a good Goanese Cook for India State in Kathiawar. Salary according to qualification. Please apply stating terms and copies of certificates if any, to Box No. 9755, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for a Government Office an Indian Lady Typist with experience of filing. Shorthand an advantage. Apply to Box No. 5618, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Graduate or Undergraduate Teachers (either sex). Apply personally to Principal, Matunga Premier School, Matunga, G. I. P. 5641

Wanted an experienced Salesman for a large Chemical Industry near Calcutta. A Science graduate capable to organise sales on All-India Basis will be preferable. Apply Box No. 9739, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a smart, young Lady, as Private Secretary. Fine prospects to the right person. Please apply to Box No. 5618, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

Young B. E. (Civil) with first class career, gold medalist in structures, till lately Engineer in Hindustan Construction Company seeks employment with Architect or contractor. Apply Box No. 6586, "Bombay Chronicle".

FLAT WANTED

Wanted 2 or 3 Bedroom flat, Chowpaty or Cumballa Hill area in exchange for 5 roomed flat Shivaji Park area. Write Box No. 5580, "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL ADLETS

For Chronic diseases, consult 'Ramkrishna Clinic', Vijayanagar, opposite Dadar B. B. Station. 5461

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Manufacturers, firms, all lines, desiring representation for South, please contact Post Box 47, Madras. 5612

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Complete sets of Machinery for manufacturing georgette and technical hands of different grades, manager, engineer, etc., to organise erect and run georgette manufacturing factory. Apply to Box No. 9701, "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Use Greenfields' Dento, Profine Laxative, Pylocin. Tried everywhere in Bengal, Assam, Madras and Punjab. Wanted Agents and distributors on lucrative terms. Apply: Mr. Dutta, 1/2B—Prince Ghulam Mohd. Road, Calcutta. 5613

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that our client Mr. MAZHARKHAN ARIFULLAKHAN, the sole proprietor of Messrs. Mazhar Art Productions has revoked the Power of Attorney given by him to SHARIFF AHMED CHOWDHARY.

The said Shariff Ahmed Chowdhary is not now entitled to act in any manner for and on behalf of our client or Messrs. Mazhar Art Productions. Any person or firm dealing with the said Shariff Ahmed Chowdhary as an agent of our client or the said Messrs. Mazhar Art Productions shall do so at his or their own risk.

Bombay, dated this 29th day of July, 1944.

TAHER & CO.,
Solicitors.
9763

"BRASS UTENSILS"

BRASS UTENSILS for domestic purposes will be released shortly at Government Controlled Price at rates Rs. 2/-, 2/2 and 2/4 per lb.
DEVIDAYAL & SONS,
2nd Bholwada, Metal House,
Bombay 2.
5604

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of HEAD MASTER in the Fisheries School at Satpati, Thana District. The post is temporary for three years. Scale of pay—Rs. 45-5-115-E. B.-5-145-E. B 6-175 (Honours Graduate to start on Rs. 50 per month—if B. T. an additional pay of Rs. 5 per month) Recruitment is confined to Science Graduates only. Preference will be given to a zoology Graduate with some knowledge of fisheries, Marathi as the mother language and experience of teaching. Applications with copies of testimonials evidence of age, domicile etc., should be addressed to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 5th August, 1944.
(9670)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 55253 in respect of Twenty Ordinary shares Nos. 71478 to 71487, 333091 to 333095 and 266659 to 266663 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Dosabhai Jamshedji Kanga and Bai Dinbai Dosabhoy Kanga has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 31/7/44.
(Sd.) DOSABHAI JAMSHEDJI KANGA,
(Sd.) DINBAI DOSABHOY KANGA.
9751

NOTICE

INTIMATION having been received of the loss of Policy No. 33493 issued to Mr. Shivji Lakhamsey a duplicate policy will be issued to the assured unless objection is lodged with the INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD. at its head office in Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, BOMBAY, within thirty days of this notice.

SHIVJI LAKHAMSEY,
Place Bombay.
Dated 24th July 1944.
(9761)

BUILDING FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED upto the 7th August, 1944, in writing for the purchase of the building, situate at Ranade Road Extension, Dadar, known as Dev Niwas on Plot No. 87 of Shivaji Park Scheme. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Solicitors, Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
9762

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for the purchase of Condemned Chequewriter and Adding Machine. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13 at Re. 1 per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 13th August, 1944 at 3 p.m. (N. S. T.).
9719

CANARA BANK LIMITED

PUBLIC NOTICE

AS A REMINDER TO THE PUBLIC notices published by the Bank in certain papers on the 20th April 1944, and 15th June, 1944, such of the constituents of the Old Mandvi Branch of the Bank, who have not submitted their claims as yet of the amounts standing to the credit of their accounts on the 14th April, 1944, are once again requested to submit their claims with the proof in support thereof to the General Manager of the Bank at his Office on the 3rd Floor of 75 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 15th of August.

The claims will be investigated and paid only by the General Manager of the Bank between the hours 10-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 10-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays.
9387

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in India)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 26TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Imperial Bank Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1944, at 4 p.m. (New Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1943.
*(2) To sanction Dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares and a Bonus on Ordinary shares.
(3) (a) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office under Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but are eligible for re-election.
(b) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office under Article 115 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1944 and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be properly brought forward before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
MATHURADAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st July, 1944.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 21st July, 1944 to 5th August, 1944, both days inclusive.

*Preference and Ordinary shares dividends, and bonus on Ordinary shares if sanctioned, will be payable on and after 21st August, 1944, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 20th July, 1944.
9470

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd. have granted their General Manager and Engineer, Mr. William T. Lane, six months special leave prior to retirement with effect from the 1st August 1944 and they have appointed Mr. L. W. Boulter as General Manager and Engineer with effect from that date.
(9759)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th August, 1944, that day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
N. G. IRVINE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th July, 1944.
9753

NOTICE

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
315/321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN RECEIVED from the following Policy-holders of their undermentioned policies being burnt or lost or destroyed during the last Bombay explosion, the Company each issue duplicate policies to them if no objection is lodged with the Company within one month of the date of this notice.

(1) Mr. Manilal Keshavji Adatia, Policy No. 6049.
(2) Mr. Nathalal Jethalal Trivedi, Policy No. 6312.
(3) Mr. Narmadashanker Jethalal Trivedi, Policy No. 6343.
(4) Mr. Jamnadas Purshotam Ashar, Policy No. 2320.
(5) Mr. Meonji Kalyanji Bansale, Policy No. 6858.

VIJAYSINH GOVINDJI,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 31st July, 1944.
(9760)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AHMEDALLY USUFALLY NASRULLAH and his wife FATUBAI, NASRULLAH ESUFALLY NASRULLAH and his wife ZUBEDABAI, and EBRAHIM ESUFALLY NASRULLAH and his wife SONABAI have contracted to sell to one of our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 107, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand as the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that land of quit and ground rent tenure (now redeemed), admeasuring 245 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 4925, Old Survey No. 1375, New Survey No. 9465 and Cadastral Survey No. 83 of Fort Division with the messuages and buildings thereon and assessed by Bombay Municipality under 'A' Ward No. 1131, Street Nos. 76-80, situated on the Western side of Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay and bounded, on the East by Medows Street, on the West partly by the property of the Trustees of N. M. Wadia and partly by the property of Khatizabai Sultan, wife of Aga Ali Nimazi, on the North by the property of Laxmidas Chhotalal Modi and South by the property of Rustomji Pirosha Mehta

Dated this 28th day of July, 1944.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(9746)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a very valuable immovable property at Arthur Road near Tardeo Tram Terminus, containing by admeasurement about 10,500 square yards bearing C. S. Nos. 337 and 1/337 of the Tardeo Division and at present belonging to the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of Messrs. Pushpasen Tribhowandas Goragandhi, Mansen Pushpasen Goragandhi, Mahindra Pushpasen Goragandhi and Babal Pushpasen Goragandhi.

Offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August 1944 at their office at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned on application at their said office.

Dated this 24th day of July 1944.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
(9757) Attorneys-at-Law.

The rules of health are few and simple. Outer cleanliness is one but it is even more important to keep the body clean inside, for only Inner Cleanliness can ensure healthy regularity which is essential to physical and mental fitness. The easy and pleasant way to be sure of Inner Cleanliness is by taking a regular glass of sparkling Andrews—it cleanses, cools, refreshes and invigorates.

FIRST.. Andrews cleans and refreshes the mouth and tongue.

NEXT.. Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity.

THEN.. Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.

FINALLY.. To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation, purifies and cools the blood.

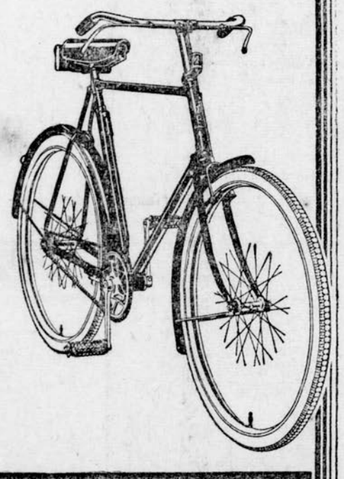
For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your

ANDREWS LIVER SALT

Health Drink — Tonic Laxative

Few spares to spare...

Raleigh Cycles and spare parts are in short supply, owing to the war. But though times are difficult, no pains will be spared by the manufacturers and their agents to aid their customers in every possible way.



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KR14

RALEIGH
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Contains Vitamins A B, C & D with Iron, Copper, Manganese, Glycerophosphates etc., in Nutritive Malt and Honey.

A Very Palatable Tonic for general debility, Anaemias, Malnutrition etc.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
MASULIPATAM

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HIMALAYAN HONEY and APPLES

Postage free for minimum orders of 4 lbs Honey at Rs. 2 per lb. in one tin and 7 lbs. apples at Rs. 1-2 per lb. in one package.

CHOWFLA BROTHERS,
Chamba (State) Punjab

"FOR I DIPT INTO THE FUTURE,
FAR AS HUMAN EYE COULD SEE,
SAW THE VISION OF THE WORLD,
AND ALL THE WONDERS THAT WOULD BE."
—TENNYSON

STUDY THESE BOOKS AND TEAR THE VEIL OF FUTURE.

MUNDANE OR NATIONAL ASTROLOGY by H. S. Green. Price, Rs. 2|4.
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TEA-CUP FORTUNE TELLING by Yvonne B. Charlot. Price, as. 14.
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JHULAN

Jhulan, an important Hindu festival, may not be as colourful as Dolalila or as full of grandeur as Durga Puja; but it has its own unique appeal. For, few other festivals are as romantic as this. It is centered round the mythology of Lord Krishna, and Krishna was without doubt the most romantic figure among the Hindu deities. His flute could enchant the universe, his physical grace was unique and his Love was the most intense that human mind could conceive of.

Jhulan is meant to commemorate an incident in Krishna's life. The incident by itself may seem flat and somewhat event-less. For Krishna, though he is said to have achieved many great wonders,—miracles and heroism,—in this particular function appears simply as a lover enjoying in a hammock the company of his beloved, Radha. No heroism, no miracle, no superhuman achievement, but simply a lover relaxing himself! The Indian mind could depict this incident in a wonderfully romantic manner. Poets and painters find in this simple theme a rich expansion of their imagination! They sometimes go extatic over it. On such a romantic festival you surely feel for a cup of good tea; do not forget Valley View, the luxury tea of the day.

KEEP YOUR PARTY GAY

Valley-View TEA

VALLEY-VIEW TEA CO., CALCUTTA, DELHI.

Sole Distributors:—
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